Discrimination—1937

Alabama.

Alabama Justice

afro-american
1-20-37
Baltimore Md.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

Because my car had a New Jersey license tag and I didn't have the amount of money on my person to purchase Alabama tags, I was arrested recently and placed in jail.

The tags cost only $13, but I was forced to pay $25 altogether. No one seems to know what the balance was for except the officers. I have been here visiting my husband, history teacher at Tuskegee, since December.

(Mrs.) JOHN H. BROWN
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Carrollton, Ala., Herald
May 13, 1937

UNBECOMING CONDUCT.

A traveling man from Birmingham stopper in Carrollton last week and said he saw a highway patrolman performing a new duty on the road between Gordo and Tuscaloosa, but in Pickens county, as he said t occurred after he had driven several miles on the black top road. He said he was driving a short distance behind a patrol car which approached three negroes, two women and one man, standing on a bridge. The officers stopped near the negroes, and go out. One of the negro women approached the officer as if she had been called, and when she got in reach of him, he caught her in the dress collar and began beating her on the head and in the face with his fist. The salesman said he stopped his car and looked back, and the officer was still beating the woman in the face, but turned her loose, and the three negroes hurried away. The salesman did not see the negroes doing anything other than standing on the bridge, but was not close enough to hear anything that was said.

Being a highway patrolman does not license a man to assault and beat a woman, even if she is a negro, an dsuch conduct is sure to bring that department intc disrepute. If the woman was violating any law, it was the dutyo f the officer to arrest her, not beat her. It's his duty to protect the public, even prisoners, against assault. If he fails to do so, he is subject to impeachment or discharge. But when he deliberately assaults, he should be made to pay a greater penalty than a private citizen should have to pay for the same offense. A military uniform, high boots, and a couple of big pistols don't license a man to assault and beat men and women who happen to travel the highway. Such conduct should be reported to the head of the department, if true, and we have no occasion to disbelieve the salesman's story, as he later identified the officer as he passed through Carrollton.

Discrimination – 1937

Connecticut.

Sues Restaurateur Who Ejected Him

BRIDGEPORT, Conn—Donald Watson, of Boston, Mass., today filed a $1000 suit in superior court here against George Trigas, white owner of the Star Restaurant, one of the leading downtown restaurants here for refusing to serve him and forcible ejection.

Watson, a minor, brings the suit through a friend, Esther P. Henry, of New Haven, Conn.

At the time of the incident, Trigas was fined for violating a State statute which forbids restaurant keepers from refusing to serve anyone who enters their place of business.

Discrimination-1937

D.C.

No Jim Crow in Interior Cafe

Reports that Negroes were being jim-crowed into a special dining room in the new Department of the Interior building brought a prompt denial from Dr. Robert C. Weaver, advisor on Negro affairs to the Secretary of the Interior.

The new Interior Department is equipped with three dining rooms, one for executives, one for general employes and one for messengers. It is known that all of the messengers in the Interior Department are colored. The plan for a separate dining room for them, therefore, was seen as a veiled attempt at segregation.

Explaining the reason for the special dining room for messengers, Dr. Weaver told the Tribune that in the old Interior Department building there were two dining rooms and that they degenerated into a colored and white dining room not because of any official order but because the Negroes preferred to eat together.

To accommodate their desire to eat together, the plan for the new department building called for a special room for the messengers, Weaver explained. This does not prevent them from eating in the dining room for general employes however, the advisor said.

The Department of Labor is the only Government department having only one dining room for employees. It does not have a special dining room for messengers. Both colored and white eat here.

In the new department, there will be a special dining room for officials of the department. Weaver intimated that a few Negroes will eat in this dining room. Only two would be eligible.—Weaver and Hastie.

D. C. RIGHTS BILL PASSES THE SENATE

Put Teeth In Law Now Before House For Dist. Of Columbia

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 19—A determined effort to stamp out racial discrimination from at least the one place in this country where such an unenlightened practice should never have cast its shadow was seen with the reintroduction in the House Thursday of a Civil Rights bill for the District of Columbia by Rep. Herman P. Koppelmann, Democrat, of Connecticut.

This revised bill would make it unlawful within confines of the nation's capital for any person or corporation to discriminate against anyone on account of race, color or creed in the admission of such persons to, or the accomodation or service to any person in any place of public accommodation, resort, entertainment, or amusement whether licensed or not, or any public meeting or assemblage.

The bill so drafted as to also make it unlawful to aid, incite or cause any distinction, discrimination or restriction whatever because of race and, the fangs in this sorely needed measure are represented by fines and sentences ranging from $10 to $500 and terms of imprisonment of from 10 to 100 days. In some cases both penalties to be assessed.

Other places subject to provisions of the bill includes hotels, restaurants, stores or shops, hospitals, clinics, theatres, concert halls, and all public halls and parks under the jurisdiction of national or municipal government.

New Mitchell Bill Aimed At Jim Crowism In Civil Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—A bill designed to stamp out discrimination in appointments to civil service jobs was offered in the House last Tuesday by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, of Illinois.

The measure would require the appointment of the highest eligible to vacancies in the classified civil service and would take away from appointing officers the discretion of choosing one of three eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission and of requesting new certifications.

Under the present practice, the Civil Service Commission certifies to appointing officers the names of the three highest eligibles. From this certification the appointing officer must select one of the eligibles or give a good reason for his rejection of all three. If he rejects all three and his reason is satisfactory to the commission, a new certification will be made. This procedure may be carried on until the eligible list is exhausted.

The bill introduced by Mr. Mitchell would amend the present civil service laws by adding a proviso making it mandatory upon the appointing officer to appoint the person making the highest grade in a competitive examination to the first vacancy for which he was qualified. The person making the second highest grade would be offered the second appointment, and so on down the list.

The bill also provides that the name of a person refusing an appointment shall remain on the list in the same order until a third refusal, when his name shall be placed at the end of the list.

Any rule or regulation giving any appointing officer power or discretion to offer or make appointments except in the order prescribed by the bill would be invalid. The measure directs that all appointments shall be made from the eligible list in consecutive order beginning with the name highest on the list and following the list with regard to the grades made by persons whose names appear on it. Variations from the order in which the names appear on the list would be prohibited.

Under the terms of the bill, appointing officers would be permitted to designate the sex of the person to be appointed. In the event two or more persons make the same identical grade, they would be called for appointment in alphabetical order.

A companion bill offered by Mr. Mitchell would further amend the civil service laws by providing the manner in which appointing officers shall designate the sex of the person about to be appointed in the classified service. This amendment would prevent confusion by the appointment of men to jobs filled solely by women and of women to jobs filled solely by men.

The second bill introduced by Mr Mitchell provides that whenever any appointing officer shall request certification of a name for appointment from the civil service commission, such officer shall specify in writing the sex of the person desired. Such designation could not be changed afterwards without the consent in writing of the person whose name would otherwise be passed over by reason of such change.

Present Method Of Selecting Appointees Bad. Is Charge

D.C. Lawyers Demand Use Of Library

Bar Plans to Have White Ousted Unless Negroes Are Admitted

Members of Washington bar associations plan to demand opening of the doors of the library in the District Court Building to all attorneys or ask that the white bar group be ousted from the public building.

This decision was reached last week when the colored lawyers learned that white women lawyers were being admitted to the library. Heretofore all women and Negroes were barred from the library.

Thurman L. Dodson, member of the Washington Bar Association, announced that a protest will be lodged with the white bar and if unsuccessful it will be carried to Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat asking that the bar library be taken out of the building.

The volumes in the library are owned by the District Bar Association, a white lawyers' organization.

The bar association appointed a committee to protest to Chief Justice Wheat against alleged discrimination by the Jury Commission in selecting names for jury panels. He said rarely are colored persons' names drawn for jury service.

The association will also ask that a colored person be appointed a member of the commission. The commission consists of three persons, all white.

THE WHITE HOUSE INCIDENT

The incident of the clerk striking a colored woman in the eye at the White House Dry Good Store here last week was a very unfortunate affair. The situation has not only worked many unfavorable comments and actions of protest from Negroes, but the store will suffer a loss of Negro patronage, at least temporarily. The management has tried to appease the situation by stating that he had discharged the fighting clerk. It is rumored that this clerk has not been fired but moved to another department.

If this store really appreciated Negro patronage, it would have discharged this clerk and thereby let the colored patrons know that the management does not tolerate such actions.

It is unfortunate that the management of this store has consistently "boycotted" Negro newspapers for advertising, notwithstanding the fact it had a large race patronage. The firm evaded giving ads to Negro papers by saying an ad in the daily papers would reach more Negroes than in a race paper. The firm seems to forget that Negro papers are just as essential to the welfare and development of Negro race as it is to other races and that practically all newspapers depend for their existence upon advertisement and that the only source for advertisement in Negro papers is from firms that have Negro patronage. Many of the merchants are getting good results from ads occasionally in Negro journals. We recall an incident last year where a firm operating a place of business in a Negro section. The clerk in this store had a "run-in" with some Negroes in an adjoining business, the clerk was judged in the wrong by those who witnessed the affair, but the colored people knew that the management of this firm had always shown his appreciation to Negroes whenever an opportunity presented itself, so they got together and had the affair settled, the clerk was discharged immediately and the incident was scarcely noticed.

The White House incident should prove a lesson to many others who are ignoring just and legitimate causes among Negroes, while at the same time enjoying a lucrative patronage from the race. No person, white or black, engaged in business has any friends to spare. Confidence and friendship is a valuable asset in the operation of business.

WHITE HOUSE CLERK REMAINS AT STORE DESPITE 'OUSTING'

NAACP conferred with the store manager on March 23, he informed them that the bellicose salesman had been discharged, and he also added that he was merely an extra clerk hired for the pre-Easter rush.

Bellicose Clerk Holds Job

A special investigator for the senior branch and youth council of the Houston NAACP, which are jointly probing the unwarranted and unprovoked attack on Miss Lillian Bush, young colored teacher of Houston, in the White House store, Travis and Prairie, on March 22, reported Tuesday that the white salesman is still at the store; that he talked with the man and the latter admitted that he was the one who struck the young lady and added that he did it because she got "too fresh" with him.

When a special committee of the two units of the Houston branch

This NAACP prober, after having been informed by another Travis Street merchant that the assaulting clerk was still at the store, that he was a kinsman of the manager and had been working there since the present owners took over the establishment (whose trade is 85 percent colored, according to the manager's own statement to the NAACP committee), visited the store Tuesday morning and found the woman-attacking clerk still on the job.

An officer of the youth council made some quiet investigation, he reported, and found that the battling salesman was still holding his job and was informed that "they are not going to fire him, either."

This attack and the attitude of the store owners toward the incident have incensed a large number of Houston Negroes and a citywide campaign is planned to educate colored citizens to not patronize any store where they will be subjected to such attacks and mistreatment.

Justice After Death

District Coroner MacDonald's reprimand of Emergency Hospital officials for their flair for removing colored patients from that hospital when they are critically ill comes not too late, although in two recent instances this appears to be a case of justice granted after death.

The inquests over the bodies of two women who died last week, after having been transferred from Emergency where they were taken critically injured, is not at all unlike the proverbial "last straw" for the colored citizens of the District and for the coroner who could hold back his ire no longer and gave the hospital a well-deserved verbal lashing.

Coroner MacDonald is in a position to know, and so is the public. By far too many deaths of colored persons have followed their sudden and uncalled-for transfer from Emergency and other semi-private hospitals to Gallinger, the only municipally controlled hospital in the city.

There is no proof that these persons died as the result of their removal while on the threshhold of death. However, much is to be said as to whether their lives could not have been mercifully spared had hospital authorities tempered their apathy with a grain of mercy and moral responsibility.

The least they could have done in these two glaring instances, as in others, was to permit these patients to stay in their beds until the crisis of their injuries had passed.

The coroner has given the public a cue to demand an answer to the question: Why are critically-ill colored persons removed from their beds while hovering between life and death?

This situation throws the spotlight on the injustice and lack of consideration our colored citizens receive at the hands of callous practitioners of one of the world's most exalted professions, a fact which renders their attitude more intolerant in the public eye.

Not only are colored persons shunted off into jim-crow wards and crowded quarters of the white-controlled hospitals of this city, but they are constantly insulted. Even the green probationary white nurses insist upon addressing them by their first names, just as if they were unwanted lackeys in their midst.

No matter what their station in life, or how much they pay for their treatment, they are subjected to one pattern of address—Mary, Sam, Lizzie, John, or whatever their first names may be.

This situation creates a mental parallel easy to believe. It may be that investigation would reveal that the medical treatment of our people in some of these institutions is not equal to that received by the whites, since there is so much uncalled-for injustice otherwise.

Dr. MacDonald did a good job. His reprimand and verbal slap at Emergency physicians has once more called the public's attention to a fact, and that is that these lily-white institutions are the beneficiaries of Community Chest funds, which come from both white and black hands alike, yet they continually refuse to give the Negro dying the benefit to live.

In calling the public's attention to this sad situation Coroner MacDonald did another thing: he gave the victims of these institutions some justice after death.

Discrimination - 1937

D.C.

WASHINGTON IN DISGRACE

BROADCASTING OVER Station WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System, last Saturday morning, in the third of a series of radio addresses on civic affairs being sponsored by the Washington Federation of Churches, Dean Lucy D. Slowe of Howard University made a notable talk on the curtailment of liberty of Negro residents of the Capital of the Nation.

The address, while not a lengthy one, was replete with facts — indisputable facts — on the jim-crowism which is practiced openly in Washington and which makes the United States the laughing-stock of the world whenever it protests persecution of Jews in Germany or attempts to tell other nations how they should treat their residents.

Here in the nation's capital, which during the past few weeks has been the scene of a bitter battle which finally ended in passage by the House of Representatives of the Gavagan Anti-Lynching Bill, is a crying need for a liberal policy and a real brotherhood of man.

What Dean Slowe said in her broadcast is too true to need comment by us. She said in part:

"Washington is the seat of the most powerful democracy in the world. The dome of its Capitol, birthplace of the laws by which we are governed arises majestically to the open sky and symbolically says, 'All men are free and equal and have the right and opportunity to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

"In this building that houses the lawmakers of the land and in this city, the heart of our country, should be found the conspicuous demonstration of the ideals set forth by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence and written into the Constitution of the United States. Every man should know that here is a citizen in the truest sense of the word.

"But is it true that the Capital of the United States is a place where every man is a man? So far as the colored citizens are concerned this is not true? No Negro, however cultured, however bravely he and his fathers have fought for the preservation of this democracy, can move about in this fair city with the freedom enjoyed even by aliens.

"If a Negro goes into the restaurant of the Capitol building itself, he is denied the right to purchase a meal. Here, under the dome of what should be the Hall of Justice, he finds himself an outcast in his own country.

"If he attempts to board a sightseeing bus to visit those shrines which should thrill the heart and inspire the spirit of every true American, he finds himself barred. Starting from the heart of this city to journey to the birthplace of the Father of his country, he finds himself jim-crowed on the last three seats of the trolley car.

"In this city, fast becoming one of the cultural centers of the world, he is denied entrance to places where music, drama and the arts are enjoyed not only by white Americans, but by citizens of every other country who happen to be sojourning within our gates.....No colored person, unless he looks like white can get admission to any downtown theatre in Washington.

"This situation is doubly tragic when it is realized that not a colored public school in this city has an up-to-date, adequately-equipped stage where first-class amateur performances can be seen by Negro children.

"Pending now before the House of Representatives is the appropriation bill carrying funds for the public schools. Although the Negro citizens form 33 per cent of the population of Washington, only 17 per cent of the money to be appropriated for school buildings and grounds for the next fiscal year has been allocated to colored schools. How can there be respect for law-makers if such gross unfairness as this is practised?"

Dean Slowe then continued her indictment of the present-day practises in Washington and showed how prejudice works to the disadvantage of all concerned. While admitting that the prejudices against Negroes are not new nor easy for some people to overcome, she declared that a "new intelligence must discern them, and Christian humanity must remedy them if our country is to endure as one nation indivisible."

All praise to the Washington Federation of Churches for sponsoring this broadcast for Dean Slowe. And more power to the good Dean for having the courage to come out and openly say what many more Washingtonians feel but fear to openly say because of their jobs.

Conference To Shed Light On 'Hidden' Laws

Meeting Here in July to Discuss Plan to Combat Jim Crow

A conference to shed light on "hidden meanings" in various bills and legislation in Congress which have a double meaning—One for white and one for Negroes—will be held here July 10 at the Howard Theatre.

Leaders from all sections of the country are being invited to participate to study ways and means to combat certain laws which disfranchise and segregate Negroes.

Judge William C. Hueston, commissioner of education of the Elks, is calling the conference and has sent invitations to various lodges and temples of the order to send representatives.

Double Meaning in Laws

Judge Hueston pointed out this week that after studying a number of proposed bills and attending hearings on them he is convinced that many have a double meaning. "The white south is determined that Negroes will be eliminated from the benefits of many of the proposed laws," Judge Hueston said to The Tribune.

He pointed out that northern members of congress are in sympathy with the southern viewpoint in the latter's treatment of the Negro and laws are so designed as to leave the south with the necessary power to keep the Negro in economic slavery.

"The purpose of this meeting," said Judge Hueston, "is to lay plans to be used in a wholesale way to secure for the colored Americans their manhood rights. Too long it appears to the sponsors of this meeting have we as a race been silent about these things.

Discrimination Increasing

"We have been so speechless in this regard until now it is being accepted as a permanent fact that we are to be forever disfranchized, jim crowed and segregated. In addition to this, discrimination against us is beng increased day by day and it is beig stated in high places that laws are to be passed at the present session of this Congress which will fix our status as inferior citizens as a matter of law."

The conference will hold two sessions, one from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. after which a reception will be held for visiting delegates. The business session will be from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Agenda Proposed

The following agenda will be considered:

Continued efforts to pass the Harrison-Black-Fletcher law to lessen discrimination in distribution of public funds for public education.

To support passage of an anti-lynching law.

To clean up and eradicate slum districts.

To discuss and consider the Black-Connery bill which regulates wages and hours. The bill as now drawn leaves opportunity for discrimination against colored laborers.

Agency Proposed

Judge Hueston said than an attempt will be made to have some responsible agency located in Washington to investigate and study all measures proposed in Congress with a view to analysing such bills for "hidden sections" which leave loopholes for segregation.

The theatre is air-cooled which will make for comfort during the hot weather.

The conference will be non-partisan and will include leaders of all parties.

Jim Crow Seating Upsets Welfare Banquet at Hotel

ARMY REFUSES TO ISSUE RIFLES TO CADETS IN HIGH SCHOOLS AT WASHINGTON

(Tribune - News Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the cadet corps in the colored senior high schools will be disbanded was questioned this week when it was learned that none of the colored cadets have been issued rifles this school term.

White cadets have been drilling for several months and have had regulation Army equipment during drills.

The War Department is said to be reluctant about issuing the equipment to colored cadets since it was discovered that some 200 rifles valued at over $7,000 are missing. A report of the white schools reveals that only two rifles have been lost in a period of several years.

Personnel of the cadet corps in the colored schools have been under fire for several months. A report and recommendation is expected to be made at the next meeting of the board of education. It is said that the resignation of Captain Arthur Newman professor of military science and tactics will be demanded by a special committee investigating the loss of rifles and other equipment from the armory at the Dunbar High School.

Lloyd Muse, custodian of equipment, recently resigned and his resignation was accepted by the board of education. Other officers in the colored corps are expected to be dismissed or demoted.

Colored cadets have been drilling without rifles or sabres. The loss of equipment has been due to carelessness, some board member said.

The War Department is also said to have refused to issue equipment which will be given into the custody of the same persons who are responsible for the loss.

WASHINGTON.

White officials of the Family Service Association, a private charitable organization, sought to suppress the facts on the walk-out of colored guests in the midst of a Willard Hotel luncheon recently, following discrimination in seating arrangement.

William H. Savin, white director, issued letters of apology and explanation to the affronted diners, urging them to keep the matter away from the press. A newly acquired Southern member of the committee of arrangements was blamed for the fiasco.

Dr. Frederick Perkins, white, Unitarian pastor and president of the association, which was formerly known as the Associated Charities, declined to make a statement, when called on the phone, saying:

"I don't think anything will be gained by any public statement at all, so I'd rather not make one."

Supression Sought

Director Savin told the AFRO in a statement:

"I have made a number of statements. The whole thing was unintentional. I am very sorry this happened.

"Letters of apology have been written to these guests, and I asked them specifically that nothing be said to keep this thing boiling — to make a mountain out of — well, at least, what was entirely unintentional.

"I asked them to keep it away from the press, and I am asking you NOT to put this in the press."

Mrs. Sadie Gray Mays, local NYA head, reflected the opinion of most of the colored guests when she said:

"I certainly would not want anyone to think that I was a willing party to such a situation."

Table Designated

Mrs. Mays said that she, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, and Dean Lucy Slowe, a board member, together with several others, arrived late, and remained without knowing that anything out of the way had happened.

An early arrival at the luncheon told the AFRO that on entering the dining room the registrar said:

"'You will sit at Table 15, with Dean Slowe.'"

"We had been there about two minutes," said the guest, "when two Family Service workers arrived and were directed to our table. Then two more came. We looked at each other, then one of the group said:

"'This is where we go.'

"Just then, Judge Cobb came in, and stood, and stood, looking around. He said that he, too, had been assigned to that table. The invocation had been asked by that time. That was when we left."

GEO. WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY DROPS COLOR BAR

George Washington University, in this city, let down its color bar this week to admit Dr. Merrill Curtis as a post-graduate student to attend lectures in opthalmology in the medical school, it was learned from sources close to the physician.

Dr. Curtis could not be reached before the Tribune went to press, but his secretary confirmed the fact that he is taking the post-graduate work there, having begun Monday.

Officials at the university would not discuss the matter over the telephone, but said that they would explain the situation in a personal interview at the school.

SEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON

We are printing in this edition the report submitted by M. C. Newbey to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respecting an investigation of segregation of Negroes in Government departments in the National Capital.

The report makes interesting reading. It shows that segregation and jim crowism are on the march. There is nothing surprising in this revelation. The serious aspect of the matter is the manner in which Negroes accept the situation without even a qualm.

The late William Monroe Trotter thought the subject through. His conclusion is pertinent in a day like this:

"Colored Americans are the only race, responsible members of which are in favor of submitting to discrimination on the claim that their race always will be discriminated against." The Jews are still contending after over 1900 years of universal discrimination, and are winning even social rights today. The Irish at home have contended for 700 years and are winning because they will die rather than submit. The race that says it's of no use to resist, downs itself and the world then will say, "Negroes are not worthy of equal rights; they are by nature without self-respect and have no 'guts'." The world respects only those who resent and resist proscription for race.

Let us be worthy of the abolitionists, worthy of our own fathers who have died in every war to vindicate the title of their race to equal liberty, and forever resist denial of rights in our native land, however long race discrimination may continue. To submit is to deserve contempt."

—Wm. Monroe Trotter in Boston, (Mass.) Guardian.

Discrimination-1937.

Florida.

POSTOFFICE PASSES OVER NO.1 MAN 8 TIMES

New York, Jan. 22.- Protest has been lodged with the Post Office Department in Washington because the postmaster at Pensacola, Florida has passed over the name of Chauncey A. Borras eight times in making appointments. Mr. Borras is No. 1 on the civil service eligible list. Despite this fact eight appointments of men farther down on the list than he have been made by the postmaster.

The protest was lodged by the N.A.A.C.P. with W. W. Howes, first assistant postmaster general. Mr. Howes dismisses the N.A.A.C.P. protest by saying that the department does not attempt to direct the selections of postmasters as long as they make appointments in accordance with civil service rules.

The N.A.A.C.P. letter replying to this, signed by Charles H. Houston, special counsel, charges that the Pensacola case is not an isolated one, but is part of the established policy of southern postmasters generally to eliminate Negroes from the service.

"The Department in Washington," the letter declares, "cannot escape responsibility...The department selects the postmasters; the postmasters are its agents and the thousands of Negro voters hold the Post Office Department responsible."

pay their taxes in a jim-crow office on the second floor of the county building would continue.

In refusing the plea to abolish the flagrant discrimination Wood declared that a large percentage of those who come to pay taxes are white women, and that he had promised during his campaign that if elected he would see that they did not "have to stand in line with a lot of Negroes" while waiting to pay bills.

The regular tax collection windows are on the first floor of the building.

Miami Night Jim Crow Rule Requires Permits

Afro-American 3-29-37

MIAMI, Fla. Colored persons found in white neighborhoods here after 9 p.m., must have written permission from employers or face penalties up to $150 or sixty days in jail, according to the ruling of H. Leslie Quigg, acting chief of police.

Baltimore, Md.

The old curfew based on race was revived, the chief said, to avoid clashes at night. He declared that white persons must prove that business makes it necessary to enter colored neighborhoods.

Quigg was an unsuccessful candidate for sheriff last year, and campaigned on the issue that racial relations were on an improper basis. He contended that many white women failed to report attacks by colored men.

Ted Lewis Defies Dixie Klans Who Threaten Negro Dancer; Employs A Bodyguard To Keep Virgil Over Star

Plaindealer 1-22-37

Kansas City, Kansas

MIAMI, Fla.—Ted Lewis whipped Dixie whites into. submission here this week when he said point blank that Charles Whittier, star singer and dancer of the band, would appear or there would be no appearing.

Threats against the life of little Whittier, threw the Casino nitery where the aggregation is playing, into a turmoil here recently, resulting in the famous maestro's intimation that he would quit the state of Florida rather than see harm done his star performer.

For the protection of Whitier, a Chicago boy, Lewis has hired two husky bodyguards, with instructions to never let Charles get out of their sight and to be on the lookout for any trouble-makers.

This defi to the band of hooded terrorists has evidently been successful, as none of their number has been courageous enough to attempt to harm the youth.

When the famous band arrived in the city to play the engagement, Lewis and Charlie were told of the laws and customs of the city and state; that no Race man or woman can play with or play on the same bill with the whites.

Lewis, it was said was so vexed when he heard this that he immediately ordered his band to pack their baggage and make plans to leave the town at once. The manager begged and pleaded with the maestro to let out Whittier and the problem would be solved.

Lewis answered him by saying, "If Charlie can't play with my band, my band won't play."

The manager readily accepted Charlie and everything has been going on nicely since. The band's contract expires sometime in February.

MIAMI JIM-CROWS IN PAYING TAXES

Courier 3-6-37

MIAMI, Fla., Mar. 4—(ANP)—Florida's "smart" resort city and headquarters for Negro oppression, flared into the headlines again this week when the newly-seated tax collector of the county refused point blank the efforts of citizens to have Jim-Crow methods of tax collection abolished in the section. Hayes Wood, the collector, stated publicly that as long as he continued as collector the practice of making Negroes

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 29, 1937

The Negro Bathing Problem

St. Petersburg has many problems needy of solution, but one that seems to crop up annually or oftener is the negro bathing issue. Again it is in the spotlight, and perhaps something may be done this time.

It would seem that a solution could soon be reached, St. Petersburg being surrounded by water on three sides, with a long shoreline. But the problem is not as simple as it seems. Every time a site is suggested there is a storm of protest.

It seems that with all of our bay and gulf frontage there could be some spot for the negroes, who are entitled to bathing facilities, but to date no one has been able to decide just where that site is.

Another answer may be the bathing pool idea, a spacious, well-kept, sanitary pool centrally located in their own quarters. This seems like a sane suggestion, but again there is the old question of the proper site.

We don't profess to know the answer, but are of the conviction that the negroes of St. Petersburg are fully entitled to proper recreational and bathing facilities. White residents, too, should know that it is to their own advantage to promote such a worthy project that will assure more sanitation among the negroes.

Anyway, the question has the public eye. Perhaps the new city council, which takes office July 1, will make this one of its first items of business. Something should be done this summer.

One Times reader has made a good suggestion for temporary relief, at least. That is a street sprinkler system, a series of water sprinkling devices which could be placed on little used streets and operated at specified hours. These cooling showers and sprays of water would at least give negro children a chance to play and cool off on warm summer days.

Perhaps other readers have suggestions.

Discrimination - 1937

General

"ACCEPTABLE TO THE SOUTH"

Negroes are getting mighty sick of being discriminated against because such treatment is desired by the South and Southerners in the North.

Time and again they are told that they cannot be given equal treatment because "Southerners object".

It is high time for Negroes to answer that if white Southerners do not like the way things are done outside the South, they can go back down South and stay there, instead of trying to change the whole country to conform to their narrow, ignorant notions.

Former U. S. Attorney Defends Jews, Catholics And Negroes

Says Three Groups Will Unite to Fight Revival of Intoleranse

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—(ANP)—A warning against revival of religious or racial intolerance in America was voiced by former United States Attorney Leo A. Rover, white, principal orator at Columbus Day exercises held by the Knights of Columbus at the base of the explorer's statue.

"There is no place in America for any man or set of men who discriminate against any other man because of creed or race—as praise God some recent developments have so racial bigotry in either the character eloquently shown," Rover said. career of President Roosevelt.

"If there are those in this country who are attempting to revive a movement having for its object political and business discrimination against Jews, Negroes and Catholics, we give them fair warning that these three groups do not propose to tolerate such discrimination and, what is more, in our refusal to tolerate it we will be joined by countless numbers of our fellow Americans.

"If it be true, as has been said, that there has been unloosed a concerted campaign to rekindle the flames of religious and racial prejudice, it was not started by any one of theses three classes of citizenry: for no matter how saddened they may feel concerning the event that gave rise to the current discussion, these same three classes of respected, honorable citizens, irrespective of party affiliation, proclaim with joy in their hearts the utmost absence of the faintest trace of religious or

DO WHITE PEOPLE WANT "SPECIAL SEATS RESERVED?"

By JESSE O. THOMAS

In the sports section of a local daily under date of December 4, in connection with the publicity of the football game between the Booker Washington High School of Atlanta and Dunbar High of Lexington, Kentucky, there appeared a statement to this effect, "Special seats reserved for white people."

It is a little disappointing to have a statement of this kind coming in connection with an enterprise sponsored by an educational institution or by any group of Negroes in the year of our Lord 1937 who wants to be considered as not only moving with but moving toward the current of public opinion.

In no department of interracial culture have we made more progress toward civil conduct than in the arena of sports. The sporting element of white people is far ahead of any other section of that group on matters interracial. A few weeks ago the football team from one of the universities of North Carolina elected to follow through a contractural agreement to play with an Eastern team although that team had a Negro as one of its members. The game was played and so far as anybody has been able to observe, no injury or violence has been done the culture of the white citizenship of North Carolina or the Negro citizens of New York.

Just ten days ago, the football team of Southern Methodist College of Dallas played a game with a Western team of which a Negro was a player. The Dallas Times Herald had the following to say editorially in commendation of this Negro player:

"But the favorite of the day was Kenny Washington. No football player who ever lived had a more magnificent first quarter than he did. He was everywhere. He made all the tackles. He gained all the ground.. He was absolutely unstoppable. He was playing the greatest game of his career. When he went off the field they gave him an ovation that made the walls quiver—the kind they used to give Warburton and Grayson."

There was nothing said or implied that reflected any anxiety on the part of the white citizens of Dallas or the State of Texas as result of these white men playing with and against this Negro.

Obviously, people come in much closer contact while playing on a football team than they would sitting in a stadium looked at a game being played by somebody else.

Sometime ago, Negroes in a certain city in the State of Florida staged a play in the City Auditorium. This play was widely advertised throughout the city and great emphasis was placed upon the fact that "special seats would be reserved for white people." As a matter of fact the whole first floor was reserved for whites. All Negroes were compelled to go in the balcony. The ground floor had a seating capacity around 2,500. By actual count, thirty-six white people came. One does not have to exercise his imagination over-time to appreciate the spectacle when the curtain went up and the participants walked out on the stage to face thirty-six people within easy range of their voices and the other thousand, including school children, almost out of sight. It was more pathetic when one of the white men suggested to the promoters to have "your people" come downstairs where they could hear and appreciate the acting. The "head man" mounted the stage at intermission and urged the colored people to come downstairs. Thanks to their good sense, everyone of them stayed in his seat.

What was said about and done to these leaders after that performance was sufficient for them never to advocate any special seats any more in this life.

A year ago, in Dallas, we sponsored the first interracial track meet ever held in the South. On this occasion white and colored boys from Booker Washington High, Dallas High, Prairie View, Wiley and Bishop colleges ran on the same track at the same time with boys from SMU, Texas College, Houston College and Woodrow Wilson High School without any evidence of discord.

The same thing was repeated this year in Dallas in connection with the Pan American Exposition with results as equally as satisfactory.

With these concrete evidences that the forward moving, intelligent element of the white community is attempting to get away from this master-slave cast, it is unfortunate that they have to be constantly reminded of the fact that there seems still among Negroes those who are victims of a hang over of the slave regime.

If the white people who attend these games were convassed, it would not be surprising to find that ninety-nine and almost ten-tenths per cent of them would vote against this "special seat" myth.

Even in other phases of our interracial life, this special complex is disappearing. During the pastorate of Rev. Henderson, of Wheat Street, more white people, including students of local educational institutions came to Wheat Street than to any other Negro church in the city. They understood when they came that there would be no "special seats reserved for white only."

At Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N. C., manned by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, and at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, presided over by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, during the school year they hold Vesper Services every Sunday afternoon. Between one and two hundred white yeople are in attendance Sunday after Sunday. Many of them are local citizens of the states of North Carolina and Florida. They neither demand nor are they given "special reserved seats for whites."

What the average football fan wants when he goes to a game, whether he is white or colored, is action. Obviously, since this special arrangement in connection with seats at football games serves no purpose except to reflect the distance its promoters are behind the procession of interracial change, may we dare hope that it will quickly and permanently disappear from the vocabulary of "whosoever" it may concern.

Discrimination—1937

General

Running Away From The Inevitable

THOUSANDS of colored people leave the South to escape the rigors of race prejudice, as translated into laws and customs in this section. They find prejudice in the North and West, and wherever they go, but in some places it is not so severe, so devastating as in some of the places from which they have migrated.

1-9-37

Many a good man has gone away from the South because he wanted to bring his children up in a more humane environment. He has wanted his children to escape, as far as possible, the humiliation of the mind and spirit which he has endured. It is unnecessary to explain to any one who has lived in a southern state what all of that means.

One will sympathize then, with Paul Robeson, whom report says, has elected to educate his young son, Paul Jr., in Moscow. Robeson, one of America's great artists, sought for himself and wife more tolerance in England. For his son he hopes to find it in Moscow. "Russia," says the Chicago Defender, "appears to be the only country that is human enough to contend for the equality of mankind without regard to race or color." Having sojourned in Russia a good deal in recent years Mr. Robeson may have found that to be true, or he may believe that is true.

Our own feeling is that what appears to be Utopia in Russia is an artificial, transient thing flowing from Russian transition. We don't believe that even the revolution has changed human nature in Russia. If that is true young Robeson will eventually feel the sting of race prejudice in Russia, as his father has felt it in England, as Anglo-Saxons feel it in China and Japan, and as Chinese and Japanese feel it in America and in other parts of the world.

There is no escape from prejudice, racial or otherwise, except through the processes of adjustment. As men become more enlightened they become less fearful, more tolerant. Those who have elected to remain in the South and "fight it out on the line," have suffered, it is true, but so also have their brothers suffered who elected to migrate to some other part of America. Eventually, in some form, the thing the migrants have fled have come up to impede them economically and socially. We can not win our battle for safety and security by running away from the problem.

Stop Jim Crowing Negro Refugees!

Daily Worker

1-20-37

• As the terrible flood moves South it carries with it not only death and destruction but because of the Jim-Crow policies of the Southern rich-landowning officialdom, a nightmare of intensified discrimination for Negro flood sufferers.

New York, N.Y.

Must every calamity make the miserable lot of the Negro people down South immeasurably worse?

They suffered most during the dark days of the economic crisis.

Now when the failures of Congress bring on a man-made flood catastrophe are the Negro sharecroppers, agricultural laborers, and toilers generally to be made to pay the most in human suffering and misery?

Reports coming from the Southern flood areas already tell of discrimination. The flood waters threaten all in its path, Negro and white alike. The Negro and white toilers and farmers are the common victims of those responsible for failure of sufficient flood control and early warning and rescue work. They must get equal consideration in relief and rescue work.

Realizing that as the flood surged its ravaging way towards the deep South that the worst sufferers would be the oppressed Negro people in its path, the Daily Worker in its editorial of yesterday urged and demanded no discrimination of Negroes.

We think that the latest news makes these demands more pressing, and so we repeat:

"No discrimination against Negroes in granting of relief and other measures for rehabilitation. Of all the inhabitants of the water-destroyed communities, the workers have been the hardest hit victims and among them the Negroes have suffered most. The People's Committees (which we urged be organized) have the obligation of seeing to it that there is no discrimination against these Negro people, subjected as they are to the deepest sufferings of those struck by this national calamity."

First Step Needed

Until Negroes agree upon a general policy toward segregation at public events of an entertainment nature, this humiliation, imposed upon them alone here in the United States, will go on unchecked. So long as they pay their money and accept less for it than is given others, less both of service and of welcome, present conditions will continue. It cannot be otherwise, especially with them coming away from their jim-crow section telling what a good time they have had.

2-19-37

Kansas City, Mo.

No man should lose his eyes and ears cheat his soul. He gives up the greater for the lesser if he does. Furthermore this segregating of Negro patrons at public events is largely habit, both for the promoters and for the Negroes. The first time a protest is made, in the spirit which other groups use, the promoters would have to choose between their prejudice and their profit. As it is now, they do not have to think. In fact they gain, because they can assign the worst seats to Negroes.

Easy acceptance of segregation has had serious consequences for Negroes in their civic relations. Public management has followed private in limiting them, though it is a well established principle of law that all citizens have equal rights to public services and facilities. At that officials are not necessarily prejudiced. They too can be led by habit.

For conditions to change, Negroes must themselves take the first step. Those of them who do not care will do nothing. Those who stay away from any and every place where they are not treated like other men, are already doing all they can. The middle group, which grumbles but keeps going back for more segregation, is the one which must see the light. It ought to see it.

First of all, Negroes should keep th
money in their pocket every time spec
requirements are put upon them. Th
with the money saved they will be eas
able to finance the fight needed to
move limitations. Before the Civil w
the slaves had visions of freedom a
prayed for it. When the time came, th
fought for it. This generation twice
moved from that soul-killing system
less than they if all our schooling a
money does not make us crusade agai
part-citizenship, typified by segregati
the intentional humiliation offered to N
groes alone in this land of the free.

Wants Meetings Held In Towns Where Prejudice Won't Be Shown

Howard Dean Writes American Association of School Administrators—Suggests Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Dean D. O. W. Holmes of Howard University has written a letter to S. D. Shankland, executive secretary of the American Association of School Administrators urging him to use his influence in selecting a city for the annual meeting of that association where prejudice is not practiced against Negro teachers.

Dean Holmes pointed out that the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association and the American Association of Social Workers had "both taken the position that no city shall be selected as a place for a national conference that is unwilling to guarantee equal and fair treatment to all delegates."

Philadelphia, Pa., was recommended by the dean as the place for the 1938 convention of school administrators.

Graduate Study Denied Youth Of Southern States—Houston

Finds Virginia Statute Place Maximum At $150 Annually

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Not a single Southern State provides graduate or professional education for colored students, Charles H. Houston, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor while testifying before it on the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill to give Federal aid to the States for public education.

This point was only one of several he made in pointing out "the condition Negro education is facing" and urging "specific safeguards" in Federal appropriation for funds to assist the States in providing more effective programs of public education.

REVIEW PREVIOUS ARTICLES

Previous articles reviewed his testimony respecting education inequalities of colored children as compared with white children, the diversion of State appropriations from colored to white schools, unequal facilities, and the disparity in the division of Federal funds for white and colored education in Southern States.

In his testimony with respect to the total lack of graduate or professional education for colored students in Southern States he made one exception. It was Virginia.

He pointed out that in 1936 Virginia started an embryo graduate department attached to the Virginia State College at Petersburg.

NO GRADUATE STUDENTS OF RACE

"There were 11,037 white students in 1930 taking graduate or professional training in the South at public expense; not a single Negro student," he declared.

"How do the State make provision?" he asked.

Answering his own question, he said:

"Most of them do not, but there are six States which have what are known as State scholarship acts. Those six States are West Virginia, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Kentucky. The oldest States, or rather the States having had scholarship acts the longest, are West Virginia and Missouri.

SCHOLARSHIP PURPOSE

"These scholarship acts are supposed to provide assistance to Negro students who having finished the Negro college want to pursue courses which are available to white students in the white State universities but which are not open to these Negro students on account of race, but even there what has happened?

"Missouri started out by paying the tuition of Negro students in other schools up to a certain limit. In 1935, she reduced it so that she only pays the differential in tuition of the Negro student, so that if the Negro student, for example, goes to the University of Iowa, which has a tuition which is lower than the tuition in the University of Missouri, although that Negro student is barred from the State university, which he helps to support by paying taxes, that student going to the University of Iowa gets not one cent.

RAPS VIRGINIA LAW

"Virginia, which passed a scholarship act on account of agitation resulting from the fact that a Negro girl made application to do graduate work at the University of Virginia, passed a scholarship act providing that the Negro should receive the differential in tuition, living expenses, and transportation.

"In other words, the idea of Virginia was, so far it could be equalized economically, it would try to equalize the economic burden cast on the Negro student having to go out of the State.

"As distinguished from the other States, Virginia put no top limit as the maximum that a Negro student

Missouri Cuts Amount Given Race Students For Study

could receive but left it up to the University of Virginia to make the determination that the Negro student was eligible, and, second, what the differential would be.

"Now, the University of Virginia arbitrarily set a maximum of $150 as the top limit of aid to a Negro student, and it might interest you to know that a recent conference was called down at Duke University in North Carolina in which the educators attending there attacked the University of Virginia for this very thing, and the whole interest there was in discussing the inadequacy of the provisions of the States for graduate and professional training of Negroes."

DISCUSS TEACHERS

Taking up the matter of teachers, Mr. Houston quoted the following from Landlord and Tenants, a Works Progress Administration research pamphlet:

"Many Negro teachers had an annual salary of as little as $100 and in agricultural section experienced teachers were paid as low as $30 and $40 a month. The States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, all paid median salaries, in one-teacher rural Negro schools of less than $300. If the salary of the median white teacher employed in all the rural schools of the 17 Southern States is computed, it is found to be $788; for all colored teachers employed in the rural schools of the same States, it is found to be $388, a diffenterial of $400.

"Can we logically expect the Negro race to fit into the American scheme of things socially, economically, and culturally if we continue to provide its constituents with an educational opportunity which at its manispring, the teacher, is so seriously handicapped?"

Wilmington, N. C. News
July 4, 1937

Discrimination Against Negroes Is Denounced

Detroit, July 3.—(AP)—Discrimination against negroes in housing, suffrage, health and medical service and social security were condemned at the 28th annual conferenceof the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which closed here tonight.

The association also raised charges of discrimination in edudation, employment on public works, civil service and the army and navy, and pledged itself to combat it.

In a resolution adopted by the conference, backers of the Gavagan anti-lynching bill in the house were thanked and passage of the bill in the senate was urged.

Negroes were urged, in another resolution, to "appraise critically all labor unions and bear their full share of responsibility in the building of a more just and intelligent labor union movement."

"No Color Bar"

Highly indignant last week were Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon and the Most Rev. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, at what they considered a gross insult to William H. Heard, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (U. S.). Bishop Heard, a grizzled old Negro from Philadelphia, one of 400 non-Roman Catholic Christians meeting in Edinburgh for a World Conference on Faith & Order, had been asked to move from his hotel.

Hearing of this, Sir John and Lady Simon promptly invited the Bishop to visit them in their Glasgow hotel where they are on vacation. Equally solicitous, the portly Archbishop of York asked Bishop Heard and his niece to stay with him. The aged Negro, who was born in Georgia eleven years before the Civil War, has had innumerable social and professional contacts with white folks, always travels first class on ocean trips, has attended 30 international religious gatherings abroad. He graciously declined the invitations, however, said he had already found another hotel where he was quite comfortable.

Edinburgh hotel managers, insisting that violent race prejudice is still largely a U. S. and German monopoly, pointed out their sole reason for drawing the color line: the presence of a Negro was likely to cost them some of their most profitable trade, the patronage of U. S. tourists.

Discrimination — 1937

General.

Bishop Heard Refused Room In Scotland

Sir John Simon Makes Haste To Express His Regrets

LONDON, Eng. —(ANP)— A vicious example of color prejudice, and discirmination rivalling that found in Mississippi and Georgia—came to light in Edinburg, Scotland, last week when the Rt. Rev. William H. Heard, Bishop of the First District, A.M.E. church in America, and the oldest delegate to the World Conference on Faith and Order now being held in Edinburgh, was grossly insulted and abused by a Scotch hotel clerk who refused to rent the noted clergyman a room because he was colored.

Despite the reported effort of the officials to "cover up" when the identity of the noted churchman became known, the gross indignity perpetrated upon him became a matter of common gossip among the distinguished lay and church delegates attending the world-conference, and it was soon brought to the attention of British government officials.

Sir John Simon, British chancellor of the exchequer, and Lady Simon, after hearing of the incident met Bishop Heard in Glasgow, Scotland, the meeting being arranged at the chancellor's request. Sir John immediately expressed his regrets to the 87-year old bishop for the shameful manner in which he had been treated at Edinburgh. The chancellor was plainly indignant over the incident and at the conclusion of the meeting Bishop Heard expressed his appreciation of the chancellor's interest and sympathy in the matter.

One of the most powerful figures in American Methodism, Bishop Heard, was present at the last Memphis, Tenn., meeting of the Bishops' Council, held in connection with the A. M. E. sesqui-centennial celebration. Because of his advanced age and physical disability and by request of a delegation from the First Episcopal district, with headquarters in Philadelphia, the council at that time assigned younger Bishop D. H. Sims to supervise the work of the district, with Bishop Heard, however, remaining in active service.

Before going to the First District, Bishop Heard won international notice of his splendid work in the 13th Episcopal District, which includes Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Gold Coast and the West Coast of Africa, beginning at Freetown, and extending as far south as Lagos.

8-21-37 Norfolk Journal and Guide

BAR ASSOCIATION ASKED TO DROP COLOR LINE AND ENFORCE CONSTITUTION

New York, Oct. 1.- Because of the ringing denunciations of bigotry and intolerance and the fervent speeches calling for the preservation and enforcement of the United States Constitution which were made at the convention of the American Bar Association in Kansas City, Mo., this week, the bar association was asked by the N.A.A.C.P. to take action for a federal anti-lynching law, against disfranchisement in the southern states, and for the constitutional guarantees of due process of law and equal protection of the law.

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

The bar association was also urged to abandon its policy of excluding from membership qualified Negro attorneys solely on the basis of color. 10-1-37 New York, Mo.

The telegram cited the fact that the first president of the N.A.A.C.P. was the late Moorfield Storey, who at one time was a president of the American Bar Association. Special emphasis was placed in the telegram upon the necessity of defending the rights of minorities if the Constitution is to have real meaning.

It is the feeling of the N.A.A.C.P. that if the American Bar Association and other groups who profess to be alarmed over what they term the danger to the Constitution through certain New Deal policies are really sincere and are not talking just for political purposes, they will work for the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments and for the guarantees of fair trials and equal protection of the law for all Americans, regardless of color.

The telegram to the bar association signed by Walter White, secretary, follows:

"Frederick H. Stinchfield, Esq.,
President, American Bar Association
Municipal Auditorium
Kansas City, Missouri.

"The many eloquent speeches condemning bigotry made at the current convention of the American Bar Association and the appointment yesterday of a vigilance committee to protect American principles as expressed in the Federal Constitution hearten those of us who have been fighting for equal justice under the constitution to minorities and particularly to twelve millions of American Negroes. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People whose first president, Moorfield Storey, also was once a president of the American Bar Association respectfully urges that the American Bar

Association in the light of the principles enunciated at this meeting take specific action with respect to Federal legislation against lynching now pending before the congress, on the flagrant violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in the disfranchisement based on color of approximately eight million American Negroes in certain states, and in assuring to all Americans regardless of color the full benefit and exercise of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Federal Constitution. May we suggest the appointment of a special committee to devise a program of action for members of the Bar Association to put these into practical effect. May we also urge that the policy of the American Bar Association of excluding qualified Negro attorneys from membership because of color be abandoned."

CATERING TO SOUTHERN PREJUDICE

WHEN THE FOOTBALL coach at Syracuse University acceded to the wishes of the prejudiced officials at the United States Naval Academy and kept a member of the varsity team out of the game simply because he was colored, he (the official) brought shame on his school as a liberal institution.

Only the week before Wilmarth Sidat-Singh had practically single-handed won the game against Cornell for his team. Yet Syracuse humiliated him and all its colored students by benching him for the Navy game.

New York educational institutions of the class of Syracuse should feel it their duty to set the example for less liberal institutions and when they fail to do so, protests should be made by Negro students and alumni. Write to the Syracuse prexy and also the football coach and let them know we do not like their attitude.

Democracy should be more than just a theory of government in the Empire State. We can help to make it so by showing up those who give only lip service to this theory.

It's the duty of the liberal-minded graduates of northern universities to make them live up to their teachings and give a square deal to its Negro students.

RAPS PROFESSORS WHO OPPOSE RACE DISCRIMINATION OVER IN POLAND

New York, Dec. 30 (ANP)—Professors of universities barring Negro students, who recently signed a protest against racial discrimination aimed at Jews in Poland, drew fire this week from H. M. Smith, executive secretary of the Friends of Social Justice.

In a letter sent to the American Association of University Professors and to presidents of the jim-crow universities, Dr. Smith stated,

"Honest men can find no fault with such a protest. But the vulnerable spot is that the men who protest Poland's injustice, in their own institutions display a racial prejudice which drives Negroes not into 'ghetto benches' but even bars them from university attendance.

"Frankly, I am curious to know by what logic the Committee on International Relations of the University Professors includes in its list of protestants of Poland's racial prejudice the administrative officers of Duke university, University of North Carolina, Berea college, University of Louisville, University of Virginia, Louisiana State university, University of Florida, and University of Georgia.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that a qualified Negro student has as much chance of entering any of these schools as the proverbial snowball in ___. It might even be revealing to know how the educators in question justify their protest in the light of the policy of their own institutions toward a racial minority group.

"It is a cheap courage which condemns in Poland the very injustice we, ourselves, practice at home."

Discrimination — 1937

Georgia

Themes and Variations

By GAMEWELL VALENTINE

this column represents the personal views of the writer and may or may not represent the editorial opinion of this paper

MENTAL JIM CROW

Much of our Jim Crow is mental just as a feeling of equality or superiority is mental.

Under ordinary circumstances, if a group of whites are invited to a colored church, they will sit willingly in any section provided for them. In a corner in the gallery, or in the front. They do not feel insulted because they feel that they are superior, and where they sit doesn't change their status. Colored places that reserve special seats for white visitors usually give them front seats.

I have noticed that colored people invited to certain white churches here or elsewhere, are given front seats. Is this done to please and show that no offense or discrimination is intended? I wonder.

Is it possible to teach a child in the South to feel that he is not inferior in spite of the many restrictions he is forced to face daily?

I can answer, yes. In Atlanta, a majority of our young folk seem to have no inferiority complex when associating with white people. This is the result of training. If most of the laws of the South discriminate against colored folk, it does not cause us to feel that we are inferior and deserve a back seat.

Our children will feel like their parents feel about inferiority. If parents voluntarily permit themselves to be disrespected by members of the white group, it is likely that their children will take such for granted and accept it without complaining. An insurance agent coming to the home calling the mother of the home, "Annie" or the Daddy, "William" will surely teach the children of that home to feel inferior as a matter of course.

I know a case of a young couple. The wife had an insurance policy which was collected weekly by a young white agent. Every time the agent visited the home to collect he would call the wife by her first name. The husband in the rear of the house hearing his wife called, 'Mary', would become angered and threaten to ask the agent to stop coming to the house. The wife didn't like being called "Mary" either, but was willing to ignore the matter.

Finally, one day the agent was arguing with the wife about the payments and called her name more familiarly than usual. The husband, who was at home, couldn't stand it any longer. He was not unreasonable about the matter and thoroughly understood the southern custom. He went to the door and very politely explained: "Listen," he began. "I was born and educated in the South. I know that you mean no disrespect to my wife or me when you call her 'Mary', but I don't like it, and don't permit such in my home. If I called your wife by her first name I can't imagine just what you would do about it, but I am sure that you wouldn't permit me to do so. I understand that most of your colored policyholders don't even give a thought to your calling them by their first names. And you are only living up to the custom. Now, I do not intend to offend or insult you by this explanation, but I want you to know exactly how I feel about it, and you won't know if I don't tell you. You needn't call my wife Mrs. Williams. You don't even have to call her name at all; when she comes to the door, you can say 'Good morning'. It is very simple. Now you may call me James. I am not asking for Mr. Williams; or you may call me by my last name, Williams, which is preferable to me. You are a man and I am a man. If you and my wife were old friends, it would be natural for you to call her by her first name just like you do many of your white female friends whom you knew from childhood, but your relation with my wife is quite different. I started to make my wife drop your insurance, but I think that this explanation is better. Now if my wife came to your place of business, I would not take this attitude, but since you are coming to my home, it is different."

The young white man seemed very surprised, and thanked James Williams for explaining his attitude. He apologized and stated that he meant no harm, had never been told before that there were even any colored people who didn't like being called by their names, and both men understood each other on that point without any ill feeling between them.

Both of these men acted sensibly. Some white men would have resented such an explanation and would never have visited the home again. It was for the white agent to take or leave. This agent didn't leave. There was a child in the home, and parents with an attitude like the Williams won't instill a Jim Crow complex in their child.

OMIT COLORED TEACHERS FROM SAFETY COURSE IN CITY NEXT WEEK

Atlanta Automobile Club Secretary Says Assistant Supt. Hunter Decided To Defer Instruction Of Negroes

SAYS THEY DON'T DISCRIMINATE

A class in safe driving designed for Georgia educators and teachers which will be sponsored by the Atlanta Automobile Club here next week, does not include colored teachers, it was revealed Wednesday.

Scheduled to be presented by the Atlanta affiliate of the American Automobile Association beginning Monday at the white O'Keefe Junior High school, the course is in line with the state's plan to teach one phase of highway safety in all schools of the state. Professor A. E. Neyhart, nationally known safety educator, will have charge of the course.

Questioned as to the provision if any, for colored teachers, C. E. Bishop, secretary of the Atlanta club, said that the Association does not discriminate in its instruction. He stated that local administrative public school officers determine the manner of presentation. In this case, according to Mr. Bishop, Assistant Superintendent Hunter decided that colored teachers would not be included in next week's course; that some time in the near future, the course may be given them by some of the white persons who took advantage of the O'Keefe school instruction. Nearly 200 persons have already registered for the course under Professor Neyhart; thus exceeding in number the expectations, the Atlanta secretary stated.

Mr. Bishop also stated that the sponsorship of student patrol system throughout the city in all schools, both white and colored, has long been in the plan of the American Automobile Association. Local colored schools have long gone wanting for these patrols. Only last year, under the leadership of a few teachers at David T. Howard Junior High school and Washington High school, was the securing of patrols accomplished.

Neither Superintendent Sutton or Assistant Superintendent Hunter was in his office when called Wednesday. Attaches could give no information as to the matter.

In the safety course, dual-drive autos will be used, both for teachers and later for high school students. Next week's course is to provide teachers an opportunity to learn the safe driving techniques, which will later be taught in the state schools.

Principal W. A. Robinson of Atlanta University Laboratory High school, is a representative of the A. A. A.

Discrimination - 1937

Illinois.

SITS BESIDE WHITE WOMAN ON BUS; BEATEN BY DRIVER

The story of how she was brutally assaulted when she sat beside a white woman on a Greyhound bus in Dixon, Tenn., was told this week by Miss Elvia Graham, 30, 2830 Connecticut street, Gary, where she appealed to the Chicago branch of the NAACP for help.

Miss Graham has asked the NAACP to file suit against the Greyhound bus lines for damages amounting to $3,000.

The woman stated that she was assaulted Friday August 6 by the driver whose name was given as Herbert Short. She accused him of beating her in the face with his fist because she refused to get up from her Jim Crow seat which was occupied by a white woman.

Miss Graham's account of the assault follows:

"I boarded the bus for Chicago and found a white woman and three men occupying the Jim Crow seats set aside for members of my Race. When I could not find another seat, I sat beside the white woman. The driver came back and ordered me out. but I told him I would not leave until he had ousted the white woman or the men so I could have a seat. He then called me a smart nigger and beat me in the face with his fist."

Close Taverns To Race Legionnaires

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10—At the annual meeting of the Illinois American Legion, the Race delegates got a sample of the democracy for which they fought.

Several white taverns or saloons in the district here which is dominated by Race citizens sought to raise the price of beer from 5 cents to 25 cents per glass if a Race Legionnaire sought service. The price was to remain 5 cents for white war vets.

When the local committee officially informed them that this could not be done as a promise had been made to the visiting war veterans that the prices of foodstuffs and drinks would not be hiked and no color line could be drawn, these white tavern owners promptly closed their doors for the duration of the convention.

"Closed for repairs" signs were posted on doors and windows. After the convention, the signs were removed and the owners proceeded to cater to their all-white trade.

This however failed to stop those who were white enough to go in and buy drinks. It wasn't a question of race as much as it was a question of the color of skin.

DEBAUCHING DEMOCRACY

Springfield, Illinois, made sacred by the shrine of Lincoln, and the center from which emanate all laws governing millions of citizens, dragged its laurels in the dirt last week before the eyes of patriotic Americans who assembled there for an annual meeting.

That peculiar trait, however, is nothing new for Springfield to exhibit so far as Race citizens are concerned. When it was announced that the Illinois American Legion, which comprises many Race delegates, would meet there, a "gentleman's agreement" was perfected between tavern owners and the official committee representing the war vets to the effect that the Illinois Civil Rights law would be obeyed and that all discriminatory practices against any group of citizens would be abandoned. But the committee had a surprise coming.

And it came in a novel manner. Instead of discriminating against persons, the tavern owners discriminated in prices. It cost a black American Legionnaire 25 cents to get a glass of beer, and a white legionnaire 5 cents for the same mug over the same counter. Rather than discontinue the practice of price hiking based on the color of one's skin, the taverns barred their doors to the public in general for the duration of the convention.

To say the least, this is poor pay for a hundred per cent patriotism. Democracy has come to a sad ending when it will permit a soldier who defended it to be objectionable to an ordinary bartender of foreign extraction and become the victim of his insults. If democracy cannot allay such unpatriotic tactics against its defenders then it must be pronounced a failure.

Is it any wonder that Communism is gaining remarkable headway in a state that practices the theory of government rather than the fact of government, and permits such public debauchery of democracy and does nothing about it?

U. Of C. Students Told To Ban South's Ideals

It is to be generally regretted that it becomes necessary to instruct students along the lines of proper behavior while attending leading northern universities. But it is highly apropos that some type of reprimand be given the large number of students now in attendance at the University of Chicago.

We admit, many have been schooled in the theory and practice of segregation, but when students from various institutions throughout the South come to Chicago, it is expected that they will abide by the customs they find in their new environment. They should not, by any means, transplant or attempt to transplant, southern ideals on the campus of a northern university that has a liberal policy.

Some Actions Cited

Some who have been imbued with ideas of segregation in the elementary training are beginning to put them into action on the campus. They are afraid to mingle freely with students, as if the professor will flunk them if he finds it out; they huddle together like lost sheep when attending any social function among the students, some even refuse to accept invitations to interracial gatherings on the grounds that they "feel funny among so many white folks."

The University of Chicago is no place to form a "Negro club," or a lecture forum under any separate racial auspices. It won't be tolerated by the citizens of Chicago. Those students who prefer to inaugurate a program of segregation at the university should pack bag and baggage and go back South where that type of education is the custom, and where they can absorb without interference such back-door philosophy that has produced thousands of Uncle Toms among us.

What we want is men and women who will accept liberal training, and be fully prepared to guide the race in the future.

Makes Strange Ruling In Civil Rights Case

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Colored citizens here were a bit riled over the decision of Municipal Court Justice McCarthy Thursday morning, regarding the case of Mrs. Esther Lewis, 127 E. 37th street, who was denied the right to use the passenger elevator in the Vincent Maizona Apartment Hotel, 5050 Sheridan road. Although the evidence showed that Mrs. Lewis was forced to ride on the freight elevator, the magistrate stated that the complaining witness was not "sufficiently inconvenienced" for him to fine the hotel owner.

The Servant Plea

Maizona's plea was that neither white nor colored servants were allowed to use any but the freight elevator. However, it was proven by Atty. Sidney A. Jones that Mrs. Lewis was not a servant, but was making a business call. When questioned, the apartment owner admitted in court that if Mrs. Lewis had been white there probably would have been nothing said about her riding on the passenger elevator.

Two of Maizona's colored employees were put on the stand to testify that their boss did not discriminate between white and colored employees, and described him as being "free from prejudice." One was a maid, Lena Connor, of 5034 St. Lawrence avenue; the other, Julian Thomas, a porter. On cross examination, the maid admitted that the place is a "white hotel."

Discrimination - 1937

Illinois

REFUSE COLORED BOY MEMBERSHIP IN SCHOOL'S ROTC

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 23 — (ANP) — Racial prejudice raised its ugly head in the school system here this week when Captain J. Haggard, U. S. Army instructor of ROTC, refused to permit the enlistment of George R. James, a colored student and decreed that under no circumstances would he be allowed to drill with white boys in uniform. Principal H. Blue of the school has refused to intervene. Captain Grant who prates about being "a southern gentleman" was assigned to duty in the Rockford schools eight months ago.

Dr. Richard S. Grant, local physician, and president of the Rockford Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., made a personal appeal to Principal Blue regarding this discrimination and was informed that James would have to take a "special" physical examination. Immediately after Dr. Grant and the school physician, Dr. Quandt, put the boy through a severe physical test and pronounced him very well fit. Later, upon instructions from the school nurse, the student was disqualified for "flat feet," over the protests of both physicians.

Last Saturday, Dr. Grant and G. C. Richardson of the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Redress Committee protested to Attorney C K. Welch, president of the Rockford Board of Education. Mr. Welch informed the committee that he, during the World War, had been an officer and that the whites and blacks were always kept separated. He agreed to "take the matter up" however and promised Dr. Grant a letter within the next ten days.

Discrimination - 1937

Illinois.

Four Illini Students Sue Cafe Owner Who Refused Them Service

Illinois University Men Ask $500 Damages—Chicago Attorneys Pushing Suits.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Mar. 25—(ANP)—A civil suit was filed on March 16 in the Circuit Court of Champaign county by four colored University of Illinois students: Charles R. Collins, Otho M. Robinson, Richard Haskins and John E. Sullivan . . . against Hanley's Confectionery of this city.

Filed under the State Civil Rights' Statute, the students ask $500 damages each, for the disgrace, humiliation, inconvenience suffered when they were refused service in the place on Sunday, Mar. students say their repe s to be served brought the same "too busy" response from the waitress, and that after waiting for more than an hour, they heard the assistant manager tell the waitress "Don't serve those Negroes." The students are represented by Attorneys George B. Nesbitt and Edward B. Toles of Chicago.

CAMPUS CLASH: Negro Fraternity Is Denied Admission to Chicago Council

Long accustomed to discrimination, the Negro student has had to fight tooth and nail for academic and social recognition on the American college campus. Pulled off athletic teams in contests with Southern rivals, forced to eat in dingy restaurants far from the campus, barred from white dormitories, frequently marked down by prejudiced instructors, the colored undergraduate wins his education through a gantlet of race hatred.

Last week saw controversy again flaming about this white-hot question. To the 17,500 Negroes in colored fraternities and sororities, focal point was the refusal of the usually liberal University of Chicago's Interfraternity Council to admit the local chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi, Negro fraternity founded in 1911. At the same time, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People awaited a court decision in a long battle to force the University of Tennessee to admit Negro William B. Redmond to its School of Pharmacy.

Chicago's Negation—Last February, Kappa Alpha Psi, officially recognized by the University of Chicago, applied for admission to the Midway's Interfraternity Council, composed of seventeen chapters, fourteen Christian, three Jewish. The *Daily Maroon*, undergraduate news-sheet, head-lined the question in its Lincoln's Birthday issue, called on undergraduates to uphold Chicago's reputation for intelligent liberalism.

Chief barrier to the admission of the nineteen-year-old Negro chapter was the clause in the constitution of the Interfraternity Council barring groups with off-campus houses.

Racial zoning restrictions around the Midway prevent Negro fraternities from acquiring a chapter house.

Late in February, the Interfraternity Council met to vote an amendment to the constitution rescinding the house-on-the-campus restriction, in order to permit Kappa Alpha Psi to join. Nine fraternities voted for the amendment, seven against, but the measure was defeated because it lacked the required three-fourths majority.

Every Chicago student knew, however, that Kappa Alpha Psi's failure to be admitted was due not to the technicality of its house location, but to an upsurge of racial ill-feeling. Said Newell Reynolds, President of white Kappa Sigma, which opposed the admission of Kappa Alpha Psi: "Undoubtedly the thing which decided the voting was racial prejudice, not the obvious technicality."

Humor Art—So incensed were local liberals that the staff of *The Phoenix*, Chicago's monthly humorous magazine, painted an agonized, handcuffed Negro in academic costume on the cover of its March issue filled its columns with a bitter analysis of the Midway race problem. Editor Henry A. Reese exclaimed: "The only surprizing thing in the case is the fact that a *minority* of *fraternities* voted in accordance with the accepted dictates of college cretinism."

Assistant Dean of the University Leon P. Smith pleaded for a reconsideration, stated:

"The University makes no distinction between races."

Edward Gray, member of colored Kappa Alpha Psi, regretted: "We were turned down, and that is that."

In Tennessee, the Jim Crow statute of 1901 makes it a criminal offense to permit whites and Negroes to be instructed in the same building. Last week, in the Shelby County Chancery Court at Memphis, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged that the University of Tennessee was violating both Federal and State Constitutions by not permitting William B. Redmond, twenty-seven-year-old Nashville Negro, to enroll in the University's School of Pharmacy for "separate education."

Decision Soon—Attorneys for the State of Tennessee alleged that the suit would only 'create friction and arouse racial prejudice." Chancellor L. D. Bejach of the Chancery Court took the case under advisement, will announce his decision in April.

Redmond's suit is only one of a series brought by the N.A.A.C.P. to remove anti-Negro discrimination from public education. In 1936, it compelled the University of Maryland to admit a Negro student to the School of Law. He has attended classes since without incident.

No. 1 graduate of the nation in 1936 was Beniamin O. Davis, first Negro in forty years to receive his second lieutenant's commission from West Point. Davis was ostracized completely for the first two years, finally won his comrades' respect by high marks and strict attention to duty. Today, Lieutenant Davis stresses one thing: "The faculty at West Point is fair. In the classroom there is equality. One gets the marks one earns, regardless of color, and regardless of whether the instructor is a Southerner or not."

PROTEST ARREST NEGRO WOMAN

Holding a protest mass meeting on Thursday evening at 966 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, Local 88 of the Workers' Alliance, elected a special committee to conduct the defense of Alberta Shell, 501 Madison street, Negro woman whom officials at the Home Relief Bureau Lafayette and Nostrand avenues, had arrested on an allegedly trumped-up charge.

Miss Shell was arrested Monday when she appeared with other members of the Worker's Alliance at the relief station to confer on relief cases. Officials refused to confer with the committee but called police and had the woman arrested on the charge that there had been a warrant out for her arrest since July when the administrator then in charge and two aides had seriously beaten her because she objected to the insulting way that they had turned down her request for a job.

According to Mrs. Shell, a certain Mr. Falmes who was in charge said: "Get to hell out of here. We have no jobs."

She claims that two others joined in beating her. A fraternal organizaion took her to Fordham Hospital for treatment. Serious permanent injuries had developed since the beating.

While she was in the hospital a bench warrant was issued for her arrest.

When Miss Shell appeared at the relief bureau Monday she was recognized and police called in to get her. Not having the warrant with them they charged her with "disorderly conduct." In court she was sentenced to five days or a $10 fine. The fine was paid through efforts of the Workers' Alliance, but Miss Shell was then held on the original warrant charging assault and battery.

The commitee of the Workers Alliance staged a demonstration before the bureau Thursday, and arranged to arouse support for Miss Shell's defense.

NEGRO LAWMAKERS NIP JIM-CROW BUD

New Student Center Cannot Raise Anti-Negro Bars

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21 (ANP).—Colored students of the University of Illinois, victims of discrimination in finding suitable eating places, will not be barred from the proposed student center, because colored legislators from Chicago obtained a non-discriminatory clause before passage last week of a bill to create a University Housing Commission.

This bill, sponsored by Senator W. E. C. Clifford, white, passed the State Senate by a 26-8 vote after Representatives Richard A. Harewood and Charles Jenkins and Senator William E. King got the anti-jim-crow clause inserted following its inclusion in the same measure introduced in the lower house.

ILLINOIS HOUSE PASSES CIVIL RIGHTS ACT; AWAITS GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8—(ANP) —Under the skillful maneuvering of State Senator William E. King, colored, th Governmental Civil Rights Act, authored by Rep. Charles J. Jenkins, also colored, and which passed the House two weeks ago, was passed by the Senate here last Wednesday night during the closing hours of the summer session, by a vote of 37 to 0. The measure now awaits the signature of Governor Henry Horner before becoming a law. Under the provisions of the bill, any public employe or official who is guilty of discriminatory practices on account of race, will be forthwith discharged, the law enforceable by Court order or decree.

DEATH BLOW DEALT COUNTY JIM CROWISM

Measure Now Awaits OK Of Gov. Horner

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The bill was passed through the lower house by Representative Jenkins so quickly and with such ease, that legislative circles are still commenting on it.

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Penalties put into the bill by Rep. Jenkins include removal from office for officials found guilty of abetting such discriminatory practices.

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Law Provides Penalty For Discrimination In Public Buildings

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16—(Special) — Governor Horner on Wednesday afternoon put his signature to House Bill No. 681, known for "action in relation to civil rights," and the Race had won another victory in its long fight against discrimination and segregation in public owned institutions.

More popularly termed the "Nurses Home," the measure, introduced and successfully passed through the house of representatives by Rep. Charles J. Jenkins of Chicago, provides for the removal of any department head for denying or refusing to any person "on account of race, color or religion the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges of his office or services or of any property under his care.

The State Senate passed the bill on June 30. Introduced on April 13 by Mr. Jenkins who took up the fight waged by the Chicago Defender on the conditions prevailing at the Cook County Nurses Home in which Race nurses in training are denied the use of the dormitory, the measure was referred to the committee on judiciary. It was recommended to pass on May 13 as amended. It advanced to first reading on May 17 and to second reading on June 1. It was again amended on June 10 and after the third reading, was passed by a big majority.

One important passage in the measure reads: "No officer, or employee of the State of Illinois or any political subdivision thereof, or any county, or Park District, or Forest Preserve District, or any State University or subdivision thereof, or any state normal school or subdivision thereof, or any municipal corporation therein, shall deny or refuse to any person . . . the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages or privileges of his office or services or of any property under his care."

Aggrieved parties can report violations in writing to the department or agency in which the officer of employee committing the violation is working. If he determines that a violation has been committed, he shall immediately discharge the guilty officer or employee. Court action is also possible under the act.

Approve Amendment To Ill. Civil Rights Act

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—(Special)—Smashing down upon certain "exclusive" stores which persist in their refusal to serve their public wares to members of the Race, Governor Henry Horner last Thursday affixed his signature to House Bill 799, introduced by Representative Richard A. Harewood of the Third Senatorial District, amending Sections 1 and 5 of the Civil Rights Act.

This amendment specifies and extends the provision requiring full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges to be extended to citizens to department stores, clothing stores, hat stores and shoe stores.

Another Point For Race

The passage of this measure and its placement upon the statute books of the State of Illinois is distinctly another victory for the Race. Much of the pall of the oppression caused by the advocates of southern ideals was removed last Wednesday when Governor Horner signed the "Nurses Home Bill," the measure introduced and successfully passed through the House of Representatives by Rep. Charles J. Jenkins of Chicago, providing for the removal of any department head for denying or refusing to any person "on account of race, color, or religion, the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges of his office or services or of any property under his care."

Representative Harewood's fight for an amendment to the Civil Rights Act grew out of the many complaints lodged against owners of discriminating department, hat, shoe, and clothing stores, by Race citizens who had had their pleas turned down by the courts. Shortly after the beginning of the 60th regular session of the General Assembly Representative Harewood introduced House Bill 799 and labored hard for its passage through the House. State Senator William E. King took up the battle in the Senate and pushed it on into the lap of Governor Horner, who signed it.

Governor Horner Impartial

In putting his official O.K. upon House Bill 799, Governor Horner proves once again that he is "for the people." Throughout his entire term as chief executive of the State of Illinois he has shown himself to be impartial on all occasions. From his decisions in the case of executed Rufo Swain killer, to the signing of these anti-discrimination bills, Governor Horner has proved that he stands firm upon the principles that raised America to its envied world position.

Much credit is due Representatives Harewood and Jenkins and Senator William E. King, for the valiant stand they have taken in the interest of the Race's advancement. Engineering two bills of this nature on to success in less time than four months is an achievement to be prized.

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Discrimination - 1937

Indiana.

Richardson Militia Law Amends Ind. Constitution

Closing a page of current history Indiana's retiring Governor now being boomed for Presidential nomination in 1940 signs a proclamation declaring in force the amendment to the Constitution of the Hoosier State which proves for the organization of Negro units in the Indiana National Guard. To Representative Henry J. Richardson, Jr. goes credit for this amendment with the pen used by the Governor in signing his proclamation. The dignitaries shown in the above picture of the proclamaton ceremony in the Governor's office are reading from left to right: Representative Henry J. Richardson, Jr., Governor Paul V. McNutt, Senator Henry F. Shreicker, Lieutenant-Governor-elect ;Grant Hawkins, undersecretary to the Governor.

THREATENS TO 'FIRE' EMPLOYEES OF PARK

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14—Threatening to "fire" an employee found guilty of insulting patrons of Dunes State Park, located in the northern part of the state, Governor M. Clifford Townsend, answered a complaint of Atty. A. Dallas Hicks in a letter last week.

Atty. Hicks, acting on behalf of a large group of race citizens who last month were denied the use of the park's swimming pool and other facilities, appealed to the Governor for action.

(By STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

The great pivot State of Indiana took a step forward in its consideration of the rights of its Negro citizens when it ratified an amendment to Article 12 Section 1 of its constitution during its general election November 3, 1936. This amendment makes possible the organization of Negro units of the Indiana National Guard. On the amendment the count was 426,031 yes and 398,201 no. This is in a measure stubstantiated by the following quoted excerpt from an article which appeared in a white Indianapolis daily:

"The relatively large vote cast for amendment evidently was based upon the belief that as Negroes are citizens and required to pay taxes, they ought to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship."

Rewarded After Period Of Almost Fifty Years

Article 12, Section 1 of the Indiana Constitution prior to November 3, 1936, denied Negroes constitutional privilege to serve in the militia by specifically stating that "the militia shall consist of all able-bodied white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years," etc. For a period of approximately forty-nine years Negroes in Indiana assisted by a few white friends have contended for admission to the state militia. Records indicate that in 1887 there existed in Indiana for a period of two years a Negro battalion of state militia which passed into oblivion when the state legislature refused to appropriate funds for its continuance on the grounds that the existence of the unit was unconstitutional. Around the turn of the century, merit in the contention of Negroes for admission found sympathetic consideration in Senator English of Marion County who proposed the same constitutional amendment which has so recently been ratified. This proposed amendment, however, never reached the voters. Again in 1908, the issue came to front-page notice when a legislative act without any appropriation of funds was passed for the establishment of a Negro battalion. This proved to be nothing more than a gesture as consistent applications of Negroes were courteously refused on the grounds that there were no funds for such a unit and no place for it, the War Department quota always being fully made up with whites to the entire exclusion of the Negro. Hence this amendment is doubly appreciated and amply rewards loyal groups of Negro citizens for their support and its author for his persistent, fearless, and vigorus promotion.

Negro Legislator Proposes Amendment

In 1930, there appeared on the political horizon in Marion County, of Indianapolis, Henry J. Richardson, Jr. A brilliant young lawyer, running for election to the House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket. In this effort, however, he was defeated. Undaunted by one failure he filed as Democratic candidate again in 1932 and won a seat in the lower house elected for a second term in 1934 to a position of honor, distinction, and opportunity coveted by many but not gained by any Negroes in Indiana for almost fifty years. Oblivious of glamour but, possessed of principle and purpose and exhibiting the mettle of a man among men, Mr. Richardson soon won the respect of his colleagues and their support of his proposed amendment to the constitution which he introduced in 1933. With the assistance and cooperation of Dr. Robert Stanton, Negro Democratic representative from Lake County, Mr. Richardson successfully guarded and guided his amendment through two regular sessions of legislature, finally instigating the necessary enabling act in a special session in 1936 presenting the proposed amendment for popular vote in the general elections held November 3, 1936.

Governor's Proclamation:

The Governor's proclamation signed and issued Monday morning December 14, 1936, finally struck out the one word "white" which has excluded a Negro militia unit for so long a time. Text of Article 12 Section 2 now reads: 'The militia shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the Laws of the United States or of this State; and shallcalibre, this will be no stopping organized, officered, armedplace. Although he says he will be equipped, and trained in such manner as may be provided by law. Representative Richardson re-tires from public office in the State of Indiana, January 7, 1937, but to

Rising from the ranks of achievement has commended itself to Hoosiers black and white alike.

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Discrimination - 1937

Indiana.

Richardson Militia Law Amends Ind. Constitution

THREATENS TO 'FIRE' EMPLOYEES OF PARK

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14—Threatening to "fire" any employee found guilty of insulting patrons of Dunes State Park, located in the northern part of the state, Governor M. Clifford Townsend, answered a complaint of Atty. A. Dallas Hicks in a letter last week.

Atty. Hicks, acting on behalf of a large group of race citizens who last month were denied the use of the park's swimming pool and other facilities, appealed to the Governor for action.

Closing a page of current history Indiana's retiring Governor now being boomed for Presidential nomination in 1940 signs a proclamation declaring in force the amendment to the Constitution of the Hoosier State which proves for the organization of Negro units in the Indiana National Guard. To Representative Henry J. Richardson, Jr. goes credit for this amendment with the pen used by the Governor in signing his proclamation. The dignitaries shown in the above picture of the proclamaton ceremony in the Governor's office are reading from left to right: Representative Henry J. Richardson, Jr., Governor Paul V. McNutt, Senator Henry F. Shreicker, Lieutenant-Governor-elect ;Grant Hawkins, undersecretary to the Governor.

(By STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

The great pivot State of Indiana took a step forward in its consideration of the rights of its Negro citizens when it ratified an amendment to Article 12 Section 1 of its constitution during its general election November 3, 1936. This amendment makes possible the organization of Negro units of the Indiana National Guard. On the amendment the count was 426,031 yes and 398,201 no. This is in a measure stubstantiated by the following quoted excerpt from an article which appeared in a white Indianapolis daily:

"The relatively large vote cast for amendment evidently was based upon the belief that as Negroes are citizens and required to pay taxes, they ought to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship."

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Article 12, Section 1 of the Indiana Constitution prior to November 3, 1936, denied Negroes constitutional privilege to serve in the militia by specifically stating that "the militia shall consist of all able-bodied white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years," etc. For a period of approximately forty-nine years Negroes in Indiana assisted by a few white friends have contended for admission to the state militia. Records indicate that in 1887 there existed in Indiana for a period of two years a Negro battalion of state militia which passed into oblivion when the state legislature refused to appropriate funds for its continuance on the grounds that the existence of the unit was unconstitutional. Around the turn of the century, merit in the contention of Negroes for admission found sympathetic consideration in Senator English of Marion County who proposed the same constitutional amendment which has so recently been ratified. This proposed amendment, however, never reached the voters. Again in 1908, the issue came to front-page notice when a legislative act without any appropriation of funds was passed for the establishment of a Negro battalion. This proved to be nothing more than a gesture as consistent applications of Negroes were courteously refused on the grounds that there were no funds for such a unit and no place for it, the War Department quota always being fully made up with whites to the entire exclusion of the Negro. Hence this amendment is doubly appreciated and amply rewards loyal groups of Negro citizens for their support and its author for his persistent, fearless, and vigorus promotion.

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No racially conscious person can forget his Civil Rights bill which he fought so fearlessly to enact into a law. It was in defense of this bill that Mr. Richardson delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives his memorial address on whether the Constitution of Indiana was Christian in its dealings with the civil rights of Negroes within its State boundaries. So effective was his fight that it required a strong coalition of prejudiced whites, and a resolution from the Ku Klux Klan, to defeat him and then only by a small margin of eight votes. We regret with sympathy and shame that some pseudo Negro leaders with their hats in their hands sold their rights for a mess of political pottage by opposing the bill on the expressed theory that it would injure the present interracial cooperation, good-will and progress of the Negro in the state. The legislator's eyes snapped and his voice grew crisp as he related the story of his fight for the enactment of this bill and with unmistakable fervor he stated that, "the Negroes' only hope in America is through the power of the ballot for the principles of the Democratic party."

His demeanor changed, however, to a mellow earnestness when he spoke of such friends as Governor Paul V. McNutt, Governor-elect Clifford E. Townsend, Lieutenant-Governor-elect Henry F. Stricker, Senators Minton and Van-Nuys, Representative Louis Ludlow and others, whom he credited in high praise as outstanding men who gave, out of the fullness of their understanding their unstinted support. The fine attitude of the Indiana press was also a source of much influence in moulding the proper public sentiment. Especially was this true of the Indianapolis Times, a Scripps-Howard daily.

Column after column may be written, read, and forgotten, but a most lasting tribute to any public servant is a monument, be it of stone and mortar, or an organization of useful individuals. Mr. Richardson has opened the way for the organization of Negro National Guard, or Militia troops, on the same basis as the white troops. It has been most fittingly suggested by those interested in its early formation, that it should bear the name of the man who made it possible. Hence the Richardson battalion of Negro National Guardsmen of the State of Indiana will be a constant and perpetual reminder of the achievement of this young and courageous Negro legislator. As he retires from the Indiana General Assembly to his private practice of law he leaves a record difficult to match.

Plans Jim Crow Unit For Crippled Children

Crippled colored children will not be mixed with white ones at the new Roberts school, according to a plan released from the school board office today. A unit for crippled children will be included in the addition (at School No. 26), according to the preliminary plan, it was disclosed. This unit will provide rooms for hydrotherapy, and other special treatment of physically handicapped children, the source revealed. The unit for the crippled children will occupy the first floor of the addition along with two academic classrooms.

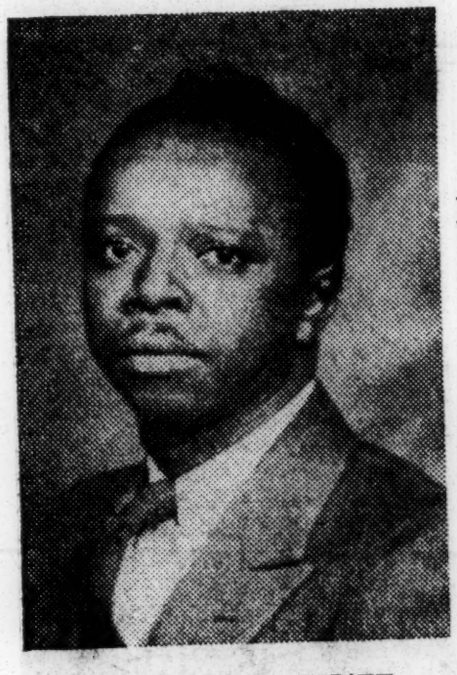
The plan for caring for the physically handicapped children in the new addition of School 26 will provide special education under the most favorable environment, it was pointed out by Superintendent Paul C. Stetson. Under this arrangement, the children will, for the most part, attend classes with their normal fellow pupils, and at the same time will have the advantage of the hydrotherapy unit and other special care which physically handicapped children require. This plan of including the unit for crippled children along with the normal children is decidedly advantageous because the handicapped children are given greater opportunities to overcome self-consciousness, and to develop confidence in themselves—and to obtain their education along with normal children, Superintendent Stetson said.

This move appears to be the answer to agitation by irate citizens who demanded that crippled and handicapped children be admitted to the new Roberts school recently completed and opened.

BRITT, REFUSED AID AT AUBURN, SUCCUMBS HERE

Last rites for Edgar Doyle Britt, 28, 131 West Eleventh street, were held Monday afternoon from the residence. He died last Friday morning at the City Hospital following an automobile accident July 4, from which he suffered a fracture at the base of his skull.

En route to Ann Arbor, Mich., to obtain work, Britt's car collided, head-on, with another car in



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Later, a passing beer truck brought Britt to Auburn, Indiana, where he was admitted to a Dr. Souder's private hospital, but treated very indifferently. Never completely regaining consciousness he was brought home to the City hospital Wednesday, July 7. Sheriff Otto Ray has been asked to investigate the accident.

Mr. Britt was well known among the younger and social set of the city. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., and came here when an infant. He attended Shortridge High school, and was affiliated with the Second Christian church. Rev. F. F. Young officiated. Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Alma Britt; mother, Mrs. Josephine A. Baker; brother, VanLeer Britt; uncle, Vernon Doyle; stepfather, Rev. William Baker, and many relatives and friends.

Burial was in Floral Park cemetery with Ware and Harrison funeral home directing.

BOY CHARGES PUBLIC HIGH BARS RACE

Principal And Assistant Superintendent State Policy Of Board

INDIANAPOLIS Nov. 19—Erroll Grandy, 17-year-old son of Rev. Thomas L. Grandy, pastor of United Presbyterian church, has found it necessary to go to court in his efforts to transfer from Crispus Attucks high school to Arsenal Technical high school, a white secondary school of this Indiana capital.

Crispus Attucks high school is attended and manned by members of the Race but is a member of the same school system as Arsenal which refused to admit Grandy to classes.

Court action in the case was instituted in Indiana Supreior court late last month when Attorney E. Louis Moore, retained by the boy's father, filed complaint for a writ of mandamus.

The case had its origin when Erroll, accompanied by his father and Attorney Moore called at the office of the principal of Arsenal and requested the youth's admission to a class in physiography, a subject now taught at Attucks where Erroll is a sophomore.

According to statements made by the boy's father and by the attorney "Mr. Anderson, the principal, said that he lacked 'authority to admit Erroll because of his color.'"

Mr. Wier is said to have added that he would attempt to work out a plan whereby the boy might take the desired subject at Attucks high. Disclosure of the discriminatory policy of the school board as evidenced in this case was a shock to the Race population of the city to deny Race public high schools membership in the state high school athletic association and to refrain from entering into athletic competition with them.

"Ugly Situation"

The three next called at the offices of th board of education where they were allegedly told by Mr. Wier, assistant superintendent of schools, that "it would cause an ugly situation and the boy would be ostracised by the white pupils and denied of social activities because of his color."

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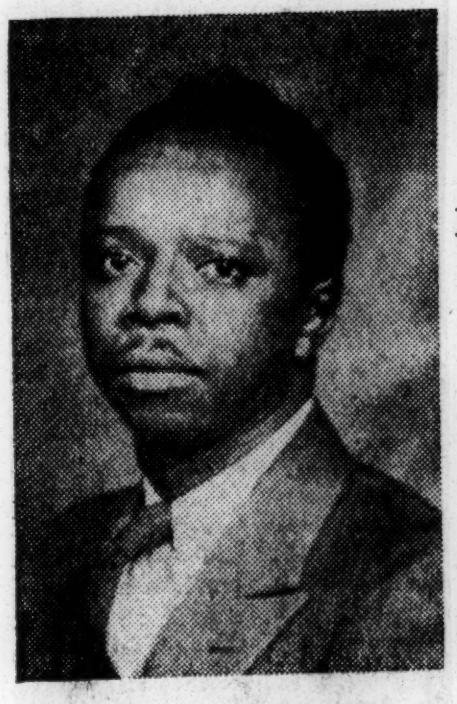

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Fears "Ugly Situation"

Discrimination—1937

Iowa

Jim Crow Policy of Show In Burlington Is Upheld

By Everett Wadsworth
Staff Writer

Iowa still upholds its pernicious Jim Crow practice in public places, disregarding the rights of Negro citizens. After an hour and a half of deliberations Thursday the district court denied $2,500 damages and returned a verdict for the defense in the suit of Mrs. Gladys White, colored, against the Avon theatre at Burlington, Iowa.

For refusing to be segregated and to change from a seat of her own choosing to another "reserved for Negroes," she was forcibly ejected from a performance by a police officer. The defense, in denying that force was used, claims that a "refund of her ticket purchase price had been offered."

Last Year

Last year a similar incident occurred, but the parties concerned did not press the suit. Nathaniel Kinnard, Negro, filed information against the manager of the Palace theatre there for violation of the civil rights law, but withdrew the charges.

The editor of the Burlington Post (daily) published an editorial, in which he stated: "Had the plaintiff won that suit, it would have set a dangerous precedent. . . . " In further comment he said that "the Negro should know his place." Referring him to chapter 13251 of the 1935 code of Iowa, Atty. James B. Morris, Bystander editor, answered with a hot reply.

Des Moines Houses

The common practice of some Des Moines show houses is for the ticket seller to tell the colored purchaser that "all of the main floor tickets are sold out, but the last four rows in the balcony are left," whether it is a week ahead or the same day.

Should he secure a main floor ticket through a friend the usher is likely to take the stub to the box office and return with one to the gallery or the final rows in the balcony, saying: "Your ticket was for the wrong night." The second run theaters have an established rule of "a few back rows" for their sepia patrons and have had various difficulties in the civil courts from time to time.

IGNORANT POLICE OFFICERS

At the trial of a civil rights suit in Burlington recently, it was disclosed that a policeman forcibly ejected a Negro woman from her seat in a theatre at the request of the management because she refused to move into a section "reserved for Negroes."

Experience in similar suits shows that the theatres deny using force or intimidation against Negroes and in many instances succeed in proving to the jury that they are innocent of any wrong doing.

Unfortunately some of our policemen are so ignorant that they don't know that they themselves are violating the law when they aid theatre managers in their effort to discriminate against Negroes; and this despite of the fact that these officers are employed to help enforce the law.

Laws cannot be enforced successfully when the public is opposed to them, but it certainly ill becomes a police officers to help break them, whether civil rights, intoxicating liquor or any other law.

The good citizens of Burlington ought to see their chief of police and get this officer fired. And if they can't do this work and vote against the person who appoints that chief of police to office. There are more ways than one to accomplish the desired end in these cases.

Discrimination—1937

Kansas

KANSAS MINISTER FILES INJUNCTION

Contends Show of Lynching Picture Tends To Stir Up Race Hatred — Asks Court To Enjoin Exhibition of Picture.

By ISABEL M. THOMPSON

KANSAS CITY, Kas., Oct. 28—"This is the End of the Coon Hunt" is the line underneath a painting which caused Rev. L. H. Crawford, pastor of the Eighth Street Christian Church. to file an injunction to prevent further exhibition of the picture. The painting, which shows two white Southerners carrying guns as they look at a Negro hanging from a tree, is part of a collection in the Cooperative Art Gallery, recently opened at 710 Minnesota Avenue, in this city.

Rev. Crawford stated that he had first appealed to Chester Staton, director of the gallery, but received only sarcastic replies. Following this, the minister, through his attorney, filed the petition Oct. 8th in the Wyandotte County District Court. The brief reads, in part, that the painting "may have a tendency to stir up animosity, anger, hatred and prejudice against the Negro race."

The minister is a vice-president of the National Convention of the Disciples of Christ and is one of the two Negro members of the Board of Recommendations for the national organization of the Christian Churches. He is also prominent in local political circles.

The artist, Jackson L. Nesbit, white, of Kansas City, Mo., originally from Muskogee, Okla., said that he painted the scene from his memory of an actual observation years ago, and further stated that it was not his intention to cause trouble.

Discrimination — 1937

Kentucky

N.A.A.C.P. MAY SEND OFFICIAL TO FLOOD ZONE

New York, Jan. 29.- Following several complaints of discrimination in the relief given Negro flood sufferers along the Ohio river and especially in Louisville, Ky., the N.A.A.C.P. yesterday telegraphed Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the American Red Cross, asking him to issue credentials for a representative of the Association to aid in the investigation and assist in relief work among colored sufferers in the flood zone.

The request of the N.A.A.C.P. was prompted by a telegram from the Rev. E. W. Martin, director of the Fraternal League of America, in Washington, D. C., stating that Mayor Neville Miller of Louisville had made a radio broadcast in which he said all refugees in Louisville were properly provided for except Negroes. Reports of this broadcast also reached the N.A.A.C.P. from Helen B. Anthony of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

A telegram of inquiry to Mayor Miller sent by the N.A.A.C.P. was answered today as follows: "Negroes receiving every consideration. Committee of Negroes working with us." It was signed "The Mayor's Committee." The report of discrimination aroused a protest also from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom through Miss Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary in Washington; and the American Civil Liberties Union, through its chairman, Dr. Harry F. Ward.

The N.A.A.C.P. today directed messages of inquiry to Louisville and Paducah, Ky. colored leaders asking for a first-hand report upon the treatment of Negro refugees.

Early this week, immediately upon the appointment of an adivisory committee on flood relief by President Roosevelt, the N.A.A.C.P. telegraphed all seven members urging that a policy of nondiscrimination in rescue and relief be strictly enforced in the flood area.

"Past experience", the wire said, "shows that unless local administrators and workers are made to understand that no race discrimination will be tolerated by the central authority some local administrators will impose extra tasks on Negro workers and neglect Negro flood victims in rescue and relief."

Chairman Grayson of the Red Cross replied: "You may be assured that the Red Cross will assert every effort to make certain that all phases of the relief work are administered without discrimination."

Robert Fechner, Director of the C. C. C. replied:

"I want to assure you that there will be no such discrimination."

The War and Navy departments replied simply that relief was being handled by the Red Cross and they were referring the telegram to that body.

N.A.A.C.P. HEAD ASKS CONTRIBUTIONS TO RED CROSS

New York, Jan. 29.- An appeal was issued here this week by J. E. Spingarn, president of the N.A.A.C.P., urging members of the Association and colored people generally to contribute to the American Red Cross for the relief of flood sufferers.

"The colored people are the most generous of all the groups in our country in proportion to their wealth," the appeal said. "They have shown themselves always willing to lend a hand regardless of race, creed, or color. They ask no favors, only justice, and they are relying on the Red Cross to see that no racial discrimination is permitted in the use of funds raised for flood victims."

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Robert Fechner, Director of the C. C. C. replied:

"I want to assure you that there will be no such discrimination."

The War and Navy departments replied simply that relief was being handled by the Red Cross and they were referring the telegram to that body.

N.A.A.C.P. HEAD ASKS
CONTRIBUTIONS TO RED CROSS

New York, Jan. 29.- An appeal was issued here this week by J. E. Spingarn, president of the N.A.A.C.P., urging members of the Association and colored people generally to contribute to the American Red Cross for the relief of flood sufferers.

"The colored people are the most generous of all the groups in our country in proportion to their wealth," the appeal said. "They have shown themselves always willing to lend a hand regardless of race, creed, or color. They ask no favors, only justice, and they are relying on the Red Cross to see that no racial discrimination is permitted in the use of funds raised for flood victims."

Discrimination - 1937

Louisiana

Embree Boycotts Jim Crow Meets

CHICAGO (ANP)— Because of complaints that delegates will be segregated, Edward R. Embree, white,, president of the Rosenwald Fund, has withdrawn his official support from the annual meeting, next month in New Orleans, of two national educational groups.

They are the Department of Superintendence and the National Education Association, whose conventions are held jointly. Their respective heads, S. D. Shankland and William E. Givens, were sent the following wired message by Mr. Embree:

Won't Participate

"Because of reported gross discrimination imposed on colored members of the Department of Superintendence and National Education Association by arrangements for New Orleans meetings, the Julius Rosenwald Fund must decline to participate.

"In view of the importance of these meetings we hope that the Department of Superintendence can correct this injustice.

"As you know, other national organizations, notably the National Conference on Social Work and American Library Association, have taken the stand that they will hold meetings only where full and free participation may be had by all members.

"Under existing circumstances, S. L. Smith withdraws from the chairmanship of meeting on colored rural schools, proposed for Wednesday afternoon, February 24. He is notifying all persons whom he had asked to take part in this meeting.

"We regret that this action is necessary and hope that hereafter meetings of this national education body may be held under conditions which will safeguard the self respect of all members and all participating groups."

Board Backs Jim Crow at NEA Meet

N. Orleans Teachers Participate Under Official Pressure.

PROTESTS CAUSE OF WITHDRAWALS

Dixie Not Likely to Entertain Again.

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) — Resentment was expressed by local public school teachers, this week, to what they termed pressure brought to bear by the board of education toward making them parties to the jim-crow arrangements for delegates to educational conferences in session here.

In spite of their opposition to the announced plans for segregating delegates, teachers say they were given definitely to understand that they would be "expected" to attend all general sessions of the Vocational Guidance Conference and the Department of Superintendence convention of the National Education Association.

The former was held from February 14 to 19 and the latter, February 20 to 25.

Superintendent of Schools Nicholar Bauer was credited with the announcement that "colored delegates and visitors will have to occupy a designated section of the gallery reserved for them, and in public rooms of hotels, they cannot use the passenger elevators, but must use the service elevators."

Nation-wide resentment over this and other similar announcements brought about the withdrawal, in advance of the sessions, of scores of prominent educators of both races.

Embree Led Protest

One late withdrawal was that of A. Heningburg, personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, who was to have addressed the Vocational Guidance Conference.

Edwin R. Embree, white, head of the Julius Rosenwald Fund was among the first to take such action.

He was informed by Dr. S. D. Shankland, white, executive secretary of the Department of Superintendence, that, in view of the situation, "it is probable that no Southern city may look forward to entertaining one of our meetings for a long time to come."

Teachers here point to an "official" announcement of their supposed separate provisions to meet and house visitors of their race as an indication that they were "being made the goat" in the controversy.

Maine.

Discrimination – 1937

Maine Hotels Shut Doors to Bishop Walls

Afro-American

White Jurist Aids to Secure Accommodations for Zion Cleric.

4-24-37

LATER ADDRESSES BIRACIAL MEETING

Baltimore, Md.

Has Membership Honor Bestowed.

PORTLAND, Me. (ANP) — Refused admittance by several local hotels on account of his color, Bishop W. J. Walls of the AMEZ Church, later addressed an interracial dinner of the Fellowship of America, Monday, in Graymore Hotel, declaring that "in an economic sense, American colored citizens are still slaves."

It was not until after the intervention of Judge Max L. Pinansky, president and founder of the fellowship that Bishop Walls received accommodations.

In citing a cause for the race's economic slavery, the prelate blamed it on motion pictures, "which spread the propaganda that a colored person is fit only for menial tasks"; upon the American Federal of Labor, "which has failed to do anything for the race," and upon a society which deprives him of responsibility.

"So far the colored man is committed against communism," he continued, "but unless the race is freed economically, I don't know what will happen."

Found Freedom in USSR

Although he condemned Russia for substituting "Lenin for God and economics for spirituality," Bishop Walls admitted that he enjoyed more freedom and experienced a more wholehearted welcome there than in any other country visited last summer after the Sunday School Congress in Scandinavia.

Judge Pinansky conferred an honorary membership in the fellowship and reminded that the same honor had been bestowed on two white Bishops and one Archbishop.

Discrimination - 1937

Maryland

Whom Does It Hurt?

A Baltimore insurance broker declined to renew the automobile accident policy for a colored client recently; reason, his company had lost too many cases in which plaintiffs were white. Afro-American

The broker was frank. Baltimore juries, he said, gave white women verdicts for damages against colored autoists after accidents whether they were entitled to them or not.

If this be true, justice in the courts for colored autoists is virtually non-existent; a fact many of us have already discovered. 3-6-37

How many other companies have followed the example of this one Baltimore company is yet to be determined.

The fact remains that one company has found the courts so prejudiced that it is unwilling to re-insure colored policyholders. Baltimore

And that fact, boldly stated, undermines public confidence in courts and juries far beyond the monetary value of the suits lost.

If colored auto owners cannot get auto liability insurance and are likely to lose their cars by way of judgments in damage suits, they will seek some way to beat the law. Those who cannot get insurance will not drive valuable cars, will hold no property in their own names.

So at the outset, the drive to compel all motorists to insure cars fails because companies will not insure colored motorists.

Eventually, therefore, not only are the character and reputation of courts and judges besmirched, but in addition, our whole population, colored as well as white, will not be able to secure damages for auto accidents even when they are properly entitled to them.

I think it will work out so that we would say in later years, 'Why had we been worrying about this?'"

Judge Soper, speaking as the chairman of the State Commission on Higher Education for Negroes, also talked to the committee on the pending bill to grant $30,000 annually for scholarships for Negro students out of the state.

Judge Soper pointed out that there is a difference of opinion as to whether such scholarships are the constitutional equivalent of the education guaranteed to all citizens. He said no court ever has said such a scholarship is the legal equivalent.

Princess Anne Academy, supposedly the state "college" for Negroes, is not really a college, Judge Soper declared.

"Princess Anne Academy still is a pretense in that respect," he said, "by a stroke of the pen and nothing more it was turned from a two-year college into a four-year college."

The Maryland plan to provide scholarships is being opposed by the N.A.A.C.P. on the ground that this bill is contrary to the court decision in Pearson vs. Murray, in which the court held that the state could not exclude Negroes from the University of Maryland by providing a system of scholarships. The N.A.A.C.P. contends that the system of scholarships is a poor substitute for equal education.

SEPARATE COLLEGES CALLED "SILLY" BY U.S. JUDGE

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

Annapolis, Md., March 26.- It would be "silly" for the State of Maryland to build separate colleges for Negro and white professional and graduate students, Judge Morris A. Soper, of the United States circuit court of appeals for the fourth district, told the House Ways and Means Committee here March 24. 3-27-37

Judge Soper declared it was "up to the legislature to decide" if Negro students should be admitted to graduate schools of the University of Maryland.

"There has been no friction in the law school because of the Negro student there," Judge Soper told the committee. "I don't see that it is likely to cause any trouble.

"I think it would be silly for Maryland to build up a dental school, a medical school, a law school and other professional schools just for a few colored boys a year.

"It's up to you in the Legislature to decide. If you say so,

Appeals Court Upholds School Ban on Girl, 16

Afro-American

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Refusal of the Baltimore County Circuit Court to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the admittance of Margaret Williams, 16, of Cowdensville, into the all-white Catonsville Public High School was upheld by the Maryland Court of Appeals, Wednesday.

Possibility of an appeal being made in the United States Supreme Court against the ruling of the appeals court was disclosed, Thursday.

"Future action in the case will depend upon the national officers and legal advisers of the NAACP," declared Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore branch. "Although the State court upheld the decision of county court against the girl Wednesday, the Baltimore branch will not give up its fight for equal educational opportunities for all colored persons in Baltimore County," she said.

The case had been fought to the high court by Thurgood Marshall, Baltimore; Edward P. Lovett, Washington; Prof. Leon A. Ransom of Howard Law School, and Dr. Charles H. Houston, special counsel, all retained by the Baltimore N.A.A.C.P.

Made Request in 1935

Miss Williams, a product of the county elementary schools, sought

Maryland School Segregation Law Is Sustained By Court Of Appeal

Declares Inequalities Inevitable In Denying Colored Girl Entrance To High School

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—In its opinion handed down here May 26, ruling against a colored girl who sought to have Baltimore county admit her to the nearest county high school, the Maryland Court of Appeals made the surprising observation that the existence of a system of separate schools "involves allowances of some incidental differences. and some inequalities, in meeting practical problems presented."

The Court of Appeals affirmed the order of the circuit court of Baltimore County dismissing a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the school officials of that county to admit a Negro child to the Catonsville high school.

The petition for a writ of mandamus was filed by Margaret Williams and her father, a resident and taxpayer of Baltimore County for admission to the existing white high schools in the county. The petitioner alleged there are eleven white high schools for white children in the county but none for Negro children.

The county provided tuition of colored children to attend high school in the adjoining Baltimore City providing the colored children passed an examination in addition to their being promoted from elementary schools.

Petitioners maintained that they had a legal and constitutional right to the educational facilities within the county just as the white pupils and that they could not be required to go outside the county to receive the same type of education offered white students within the county.

Petitioners further maintained that the examination given colored children to secure tuition was a device to keep down the number of colored students in high schools, was not given to white students who were only required to complete the elementary course.

In the opinion by Chief Judge Bond the court held: "It is evident that her principal in the county and her teachers in the city were satisfied of her ability to take the (high school) course."

Thurgood Marshall, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People legal staff, chief counsel in the case, said a petition for re-hearing would be filed at once. The NAACP regards the statement of the court on inequalities in a segregated school system as an important contribution to the fight against separation and inequalities.

"Here for the first time," the association statement said, "a court has admitted that certain inequalities are inevitable in a separate school system. It is true the court did say those inequalities may or may not be sufficient to constitute denial of equal protection of the law to Negroes, but it is significant and valuable to have a court recognize and state that the mere existence of a separate system in itself imports inequality."

Loses Case

MISS WILLIAMS

admission to the Catonsville school on September 12, 1935, accompanied by her father, Joshua Williams, Jr. This was refused and her father filed a petition asking a writ of mandamus in the county court.

Attorneys for the girl contended that she had all the qualifications that officials might require, and that she was held to be unqualified at an examination unauthorized by law and not provided for children of both races equally.

The county contended that on June 20, 1934, and in June 1935, Miss Williams had failed to attain the average necessary for eligibility to enter the Baltimore City high school, where provision is made for colored county high school pupils. Equal facilities would have been accorded here, it was argued.

Writ Denied in October

Judge Frank I. Duncan denied the writ, at Towson, in October, 1936. He based his decision upon the argument that the girl had failed to pass two prescribed examinations for entry into the Baltimore City school, where tuition is paid for pupils who pass the tests.

In taking the case of the appellate court, N.A.A.C.P. counsel argued among other things that:

Neither the Maryland Constitution nor statutes authorized the exclusion of a petitioner from the Baltimore County high schools solely on account of race or color;

Paying of tuition for certain pupils in Baltimore is not equivalent to equal educational opportunities;

Refusal to admit her was in violation of the due process of law as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Six Highs for Whites

It was also emphasized that while Baltimore County has no high school for colored high school students, there are for whites: six senior highs; one junior high for three years, and three for one year.

Chief Judge Carroll T. Bond, speaking for the appellate court, Wednesday, declared that the decision disposed of the appeal and "the consideration of the grounds of complaint need go no further."

On the question of the examination, the court decided that for a number of years the "same carefully prepared" examinations have been given to both colored and white children as prerequisites for admission to high school.

Differences Allowed

The court continued:

"Possibly there might be, under some circumstances, inequalities encountered in dealing with the two races separately that would render the maintenance of the separation inconsistent with the constitutional requirements of equal protection of the laws.

"But the allowance of separate treatment at all involves allowance of some incidental differences and some inequalities, in meeting practical problems presented.

"It is the opinion of the cour that the differences here amoun to no more. Allowing all possible force to the contention that colored children were not accorded equal treatment in the examination, this court is of the opinion that consideration of the evidence now produced dissolves differences of only a minor importance, as stated, and that these are not such as would justify issuance of the writ of mandamus."

Discrimination—1937

Maryland.

MARYLAND U. CANNOT FIRE TWO LAW STUDENTS

Attorney General Tells President Byrd 1937 Scholarship Act Is Not Retroactive.

BALTIMORE. — Donald G. Murray and George Douglass cannot be ousted from the University of Maryland law school, Attorney General Herbert O'Conor informed Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the institution, in a ruling Saturday.

The ruling, made as a result of President Byrd's inquiry as to the status of the two students under the recently passed scholarship bill, however, confirms the opinion of leaders that the Maryland University authorities would attempt to bar any further applicants to the graduate schools.

Would Bar Applicants

Attorney General O'Conor ruled that while the statute passed at the last session of the State Legislature could not be used to oust students already enrolled, it does apply to all new applicants to the university.

Both Murray and Douglass were admitted to the law school after a decision of the Maryland Court of Appeals which ruled that until such time as the State provided equal educational opportunities for colored students they could not be barred from the State University.

Calls Ruling Fair

"Aside from the strict legal construction of the statute," the attorney general said, "it is our view that this conclusion is the only fair one which could be reached.

"Undoubtedly it would cause definite hardships upon students who have served one or two years in the school, to require them to break their scholastic ties and seek to finish their education in some other school outside of the State."

Asked by the AFRO-AMERICAN whether his query to Mr. O'Connor meant that the University of Maryland interpreted the 1937 State Scholarship Act as barring colored students from admission as law students, President Byrd on Tuesday wired:

"My attitude in regard to higher education for colored persons was clearly expressed last winter during the session of the legislature. I have nothing to add to that at this moment."

Opinions Differ

The ruling of Attorney General O'Conor as to the effect of the recently-passed scholarship bill on future applicants differs from the opinion of NAACP attorneys and also with a public statement made by Judge Morris P. Soper.

The Federal jurist stated at a hearing to consider the scholarship measure that it was his opinion that colored students could not be barred from the graduate schools of the University of Maryland.

Will Fight Ban

Thurgood Marshall, who handled the fight before the State Legislature, stated also that the scholarship measure would not prevent the association from fighting to gain admission for any colored student in the State who sought admission until such time as the State provided equa accommodations.

The Byrd bill was opposed at the Legislature by Mr. Marshall, attorney for the NAACP, who declared that President Byrd was seeking by legislative act to nullify the decision of the Court of Appeals which had ruled that the university must admit colored students.

Mr. Marshall told the Legislature that the NAACP would file a new suit to test the constitutionality of the law if it were enacted.

President Byrd's query as to whether he can fire the two law students is taken as an indication that he assumes that the 1937 Scholarship Act bars colored students from the university and will so interpret it.

Asked whether the act gave authority to the university to refuse new applications of colored students, Mr. O'Conor told the AFRO-AMERICAN that he would not give an opinion inasmuch as he might be called upon in his official capacity to interpret the Scholarship Act.

Opposed Murray

The university fought the admission of Donald Murray to the law school up to the Court of Appeals. The NAACP won. The court in its decision noted that it would not then pass upon the question whether scholarships in any amount provided outside the State were a substitute for a State university.

The court added that the State must provide for education of Mr. Murray at the University of Maryland or at a State school equal to it.

The Scholarship, Act fathered by Governor Nice, Tax Commissioner Harry O. Levin, Marse Callaway and others two years ago, made available $10,000 annually for awards to students attending colleges outside the State.

This law contained no proviso that such scholarships were a substitute for a State university.

Byrd Pushed Bill

Led by President Byrd, the legislature repealed the 1935 act and last winter passed a new law, section 5 of which provides:

"Whenever any bona fide Negro resident and citizen of this State, possessing the qualifications of health, character, ability and preparatory education required for admission to the University of Maryland, desires to obtain an education not provided for either in Morgan College or Princess Anne College, he may make application for a scholarship provided by the funds mentioned in the foregoing section, so that he may obtain aid to enable him to attend a college or university where equal educational facilities can be provided and furnished, whether or not such an agency or institution is operated by the State or under some other arrangement, and whether or not such facilities are located in Maryland or elsewhere."

In a statement to the AFRO from New York, Mr. Marshall said that Dr. Byrd will find himself faced with legal action if he attempts to oust the colored students. He declared that the doors of the university will remain open until the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court closes them.

Battle Looming Again on State University Ban

E. A. Briscoe Seeks to Matriculate at Medical School.

O'CONOR OPINION WOULD BAR HIM

BALTIMORE

That another court fight to keep the doors of the graduate schools of the University of Maryland open to colored youth is looming was indicated this week when it was learned that Eugene Ambrose Briscoe, 1909 Druid Hill Avenue, had filed an application to enter the college of medicine.

A recent opinion handed down by Attorney General Herbert O'Conor indicated that University of Maryland authorities would bar new applicants on the ground that the scholarship measure passed at the last session of the Legislature granted the university power to reject new colored students, but prevented it from ousting those now there.

May Mean Fight

In view of the fact that young Briscoe refuses to apply for a scholarship from the commission, but will insist upon having his application to enter the university passed upon, the matter may mean another court fight to enforce the decision of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

It is the opinion of the NAACP attorneys who directed the fight that opened the doors of the institution to colored sudents, that the scholarship bill in no way negated the decision of the Court of Appeals.

The law provides scholarships for those who desire to take advantage of this help, but the Court of Appeals expressly stated that colored students must be admitted until such time as the State provided for them educational advantages equal to those white, president of the law school class of which Murray is a member, told an AFRO-AMERICAN reporter that their presence in the school was causing no unfavorable comment or reaction.

Sees Connection

Observers here saw a connection between the application of Briscoe and the ruling last week by Attorney General O'Conor in the Murray case.

Briscoe made his application at the university.

Along with it he sent certifications from Morgan College and Providence College in New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1932.

He has received a letter from the university authorities instructing him to appear before Dr. F. Douglass A. Morse in Washington to undergo physical examination.

So far as could be learned this week no question of having Donald Murray and George Douglass ousted from the law school has arisen. Some time ago Paul Welsh,

Discrimination—1937 Maryland.

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The Color Bar at Maryland University

The question as to whether the University of Maryland can bar colored students from its graduate schools keeps on bobbing up.

Attorney General Herbert R. O'Conor has been called upon again to declare that Donald G. Murray, law student, cannot be ousted from the university as a result of the act of the recent Legislature creating scholarships for students wishing to attend out-of-State institutions.

It is evident that some forces are at work attempting to interpret the creation of the Commission on Higher Education for Negroes as a means to set up a permanent color bar at the University of Maryland.

In this connection, the action of the commission itself, in refusing a scholarship to Eugene Briscoe, Morgan College graduate, who has made application to enter the university medical school, should be interesting.

This action, taken on the premise that young Briscoe can obtain his medical education in this State and at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, indicates that this body goes further than Mr. O'Conor.

It takes the position that not only must the university allow Murray to continue his courses at the law school, but that it must admit other applicants not provided for by the scholarship commission.

The fact is, under the ruling of the Maryland Court of Appeals, colored applicants must be admitted until such time as the State provides equal facilities for them.

Discrimination-1937 Massachusetts.

Seek Dismissal Of Principal Who Jim-Crowed Pupils

Courier 6-26-37

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—(ANP)—Following the recent action of Cambridge High School, Principal James H. Lennard, in "condoning" the jim-crowing of four colored students and their girl companions at a school dance being held at Bradford Hotel in Boston, citizens here, headed by Atty. Ray W. Guild, have appealed to the Cambridge School Commission, asking the dismissal of Principal Lennard,

The youths discriminated against —Walter Thurston, Joseph Aleyne, Thomas Poindexter and Charles Cox—were members of the school's Phi Club, and went to the Bradford Hotel penthouse, where their dinner dance was being held. They were refused admittance by the hotel's floor manager, whereupon they appealed to Principal Lennard, who upheld the manager's decision, told the boys and their girl companions they could not attend the affair. At the hearing, the school committee reprimanded Principal Lennard, and took the motion for his dismissal under advisement.

BLAME HIM IN HOTEL CASE

Leonard Apathetic when Colored Pupils are Insulted

Chronicle

Cambridge, Mass.—Three hundred citizens, two thirds of whom were Negro men and women, attended a hearing of the Cambridge School Committee at the Cambridge City Hall last Wednesday night, at which they demanded the dismissal of James M. Leonard, assistant headmaster of the Cambridge High and Latin school for, being a party to an alleged act of discrimination against colored boys and girls at the Bradford Hotel, Boston.

6-24-37

After a heetic session and the producing of much testimony, the Committee took the matter under advisement for the second time.

The highlights of the hearing were the verbal passages of arms between Vice Chairman Russell A. Wood of the School Committee and Judge Edward A. Counihan, Jr., Counsel for Leonard, and also the able prosecution of the case conducted by Atty. Ray Guild of Cambridge who represented the parents of the aggrieved boys.

The complaint arose over the barring of five boys, members of the Phi Club of the school, and their lady partners from the dance floor of the Bradford Hotel pent house. This was done by an employee of the hotel and when reported to Leonard, he (after speaking to the said employee) told the boys and girls that the management would not allow them to dance. The prosecution charged him with neglecting to appeal to the Hotel Manager, and Attorneys Roy F. Teixeira and Antonio Cardoza, who supported Atty. Guild on behalf of the NAACP, produced a letter from R. H. Appleton, Business Manager of the hotel, stating that he did not know of the incident until it was brought to his notice by the NAACP. He further stated that the hotel head man had never at any time discriminated against anyone. Atty. Guild wanted to put Leonard on the stand but Counihan objected stating that he did not inend to waive certain rights of his client.

"Chinaman's Chance"

Tibetta Poindexter, aunt of Thomas Poindexter, one of the boys, told how he had gone in to see Leonard about the matter. After a while Leonard placed his hand on the boy's shoulder and said: "You know, Tom, that a colored boy hasn't got the chance of a Chinaman."

Judge Counihan attempted to laugh the whole matter off but had the smile taken off his face by the rebukes of Attorneys Guild and Cardoza, and the boos of the crowd.

Wood Raps Counihan

Mr. Wood rapped Atty. Counihan and reminded him that he was not in a court of law. "If Mr. Leonard," he exclaimed, 'said anything that would tend to discourage a Negro boy of his chance in the world, then I am bringing a very serious thing to light in this situation. Counihan knows what I am driving at, he is just trying to cut me off."

Ask Dismissal

Mrs. Evelyn Cardoza, wife of Atty Cardoza, Rev. E. E. Thompson, pastor of the Mass. Baptist Church, Nathaniel A. Brewer of the Cambridge Democratic Club, Nathan Cotton and Mrs. Sarah Dupont, all recorded themselves as being in favor of the removal of Leonard as headmaster of the ambridge High and Latin Annex.

Atty. Guild in a brilliant summation cited the points against Leonard and urged his removal. The Committee took the matter under advisement.

Discrimination—1937. Michigan.

Mich. Civil Right Bill Faces Acid Test

Tribune 5-15-37

Hailwood Sees Early Passage of Equal Rights Bill

Detroit/Mich.

LANSING—The Diggs-Hailwood Civil Rights Bill went to the House of Representatives where it will face the acid test. With no colored legislature to push it through the lower House the bill must depend solely on white friends.

Rep. James W. Hailwood (Dem) of Grand Rapids who is the co-sponsor of the bill with Senator Diggs told a Tribune reporter Monday that he was confident the bill would pass the House at an early date.

Hailwood, who is a minister, said that he would do all in his power to aid in correcting the great injustice that certain minority groups are forced to undergo.

The Civil Rights Bill is favored in the House By Speaker George A. Schroeder (Dem) of Detroit and Rep. Walter Stockfish of Hamtramck. Others have not been committed.

WOMEN WILL FIGHT DETROIT JIM-CROWISM

Alpha Henderson

DETROIT — The women of Detroit served notice on politicians, employers, landlords and educational and church leaders that they are out to wage an unrelenting fight against jim crow where women are victims.

A city-wide conference of delegates from the various clubs, civic, social, and fraternal—at Plymouth Congregational Church last Thursday night, formed a permanent Council of Progressive Women.

Teachers Not Promoted

In a resolution passed unanimously by the more than 100 delegates, the board of education was condemned because colored teachers in our public schools are never promoted, however well qualified they may be from the viewpoint of length of service, training and experience.

It was charged by some of the delegates that schools in the colored districts are not supplied with new books, but are given the books used by white children in other districts.

The conference passed a resolution declaring "rents are soaring beyond the price which our people are able to pay, in many instances having more than doubled within the last four years" while "the prices of food, clothing and other necessities are going up out of all proportions to wage increases," and this "condition makes it necessary, ofttimes for us and our children to go without the proper food, books and school supplies, proper clothing."

Protest On Offensive Speech Before Michigan State Bar Brings Action

Former President of N.E.A. Ridiculed Race During Speech—Boasted of Dixie Laws Which Disfranchised Negroes.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 11—(ANP)—A protest by Oscar W. Baker, well known attorney, to the Michigan State Bar over an offensive speech delivered before its annual meeting in September has resulted in the promise that every step will be taken to avert a similar future occurrence.

According to Mr. Baker, the offensive speech was delivered by Clayton Rand, Missouri white man who is a past president of the National Editorial Association. During the course of his remarks, Rand ridiculed Negroes, blasted President Roosevelt for passing "unconstitutional laws" and boasted that in the South laws were passed disfranchising Negroes.

Mr. Baker wrote a letter of protest immediately afterward to Roscoe O. Bonisteel, white, of Ann Arbor, president of the Michigan State Bar to which all practicising attorneys in the state, regardless of race, are required to belong. He criticized Rand's speech and officials for permitting it to be delivered.

In his reply, Mr. Bonisteel thanked the local lawyer for calling the matter to his attention, stated he was sorry that the speech had offended anyone, and added, "While I have knowledge that every reasonable precaution was taken to arrange a fine program I think that a double precaution will result from this unexpected and un-looked-for experience.

Michigan's Democratic House Passes Civil Rights Bill, 81-2

Pittsburgh Courier 6-12-37

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Measure, Which Makes Discrimination a Misdemeanor, Now Goes to Senate.

By S. T. HOLLAND
(Staff Correspondent)

STATE CAPITOL, LANSING, Mich., June 10—After months of hot controversy in Democratic caucuses, the Civil Rights Bill, sponsored by Senator Charles C. Diggs, Detroit, gained almost unanimous approval in the House of Representatives Thursday, when it was passed by 81 votes to 2.

From all indications, the Senate will accept two minor amendments relative to assignment and the title of the bill, after which it will be ready for the signature of Governor Frank Murphy.

"Great Victory," Is Cry

It is generally believed that the Governor's signature will be affixed this week, although the bill will not actually become a law for three months.

The passage of the Civil Rights Bill, often referred to as the Equal Rights Bill, marked a victory of great significance to both Senator Diggs and the race and was acclaimed throughout the State. The fiery Senator was lauded for his activity in putting over a measure "with teeth," now making it a misdemeanor for hotels and restaurants to discriminate against patrons because of race, color or creed.

Huge Delegation Present

A huge delegation of citizens from all parts of the State attended the sessions held Wednesday, and after sitting patiently in the galleries practically all day, swallowed bitter gulps of disappointments when the bill was passed by on the calendar as it had been done for days previously. However, were right back to witness the passage, Thursday.

Just before the House approved the bill Thursday, an attempted amendment by Representative Melvin H. Lee (Republican), of Royal Oak, to increase the penalty from a misdemeanor to a felony was shunted aside. It was, obviously, an attempt to strafe the bill, and supporters of the bill openly charged he was trying to kill its effectiveness by making the penalty too severe.

The other opposing representative was also a Republican.

GOV. MURPHY SIGNS MICH. CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Pittsburgh Courier 7-3-37

Governor Frank Murphy signed Senator Charles C. Diggs' civil rights bill Thursday. Left to right are Senator Charles C. Diggs, Gov. Frank Murphy, John F. Young, assistant attorney general, and the Rev. Mr. Haleworth, member of the House of Representatives. It was Haleworth's splendid speech on the floor of the lower house which resulted in an almost unanimous vote of 81 to 2 on June 10. Senators Diggs and Burns pushed the bill through the Senate with a unanimous vote. The Diggs bill has been lauded as a model civil rights bill. It makes racial discrimination in any form a misdemeanor and carries a jail penalty.

Discrimination - 1937

Mississippi.

TO SUE SHELL GAS STATION FOR OLD SOUTHERN JUSTICE

Miss Calloway, Husband and Friend Humiliated and Thrown In Jail For Breaking Jim Crow Law— Husband Beaten.

MONROE, La., June 17.—(ANP)—A story of typical Southern maltreatment in which her husband was assaulted by police and then jailed and fined, along with herself and another woman, was unfolded here Monday by Blanche Calloway, internationally noted orchestra leader and entertainer who with her band is making a dance tour of this section.

Miss Calloway has written the N. A. A. C. P. to learn what sort of legal action may be taken against the Shell Gas Co., one of whose managers is held responsible for the humiliation.

The incident took place near 6 o'clock the morning of June 3 at Yazoo City, Miss. Their bus in which the 17 orchestra members, Mrs. Earl Baker, wife of one of them; Miss Calloway and her husband, Norman Pinder, were riding stopped at a Shell gas station managed by a white man named Ed Crawford. For six years Shell gas has been bought exclusively for the 33 passenger yellow bus used for traveling nine months out of each 12.

Although most of the traveling has been in the South, Miss Calloway asserted her organization had constantly been extended the use of Shell rest rooms. At Yazoo City, she and Mrs. Baker went to the rest room and afterward to a cafe across the street. Apparently the gas station manager called the police because the tourist convenience had been used by Negroes, for in less than five minutes two policemen approached the bus with drawn guns and asked Mr. Pinder who was getting out of the machine, where those two women were who went in the Shell rest room.

Not understanding their question, Mr. Pinder asked, "What did you say?"

Immediately one of the officers smashed the butt of his gun against Mr. Pinder's head and both police said, "We'll show you how to talk to a white man. You're in the South and we'll show you how we treat 'niggers' down here." Still covering him with their revolvers, they hit him several more times with their fists.

As one policeman guarded him at the bus, the other went over to the cafe, got Miss Calloway and Mrs. Baker, then took them to jail along with Mr. Pinder. They were locked in cells for several hours and were finally brought before the mayor for trial on charges of "disorderly conduct." Heeding that official's suggestion that they plead guilty, all three were fined $7.50 each.

When leading colored citizens were contacted, they expressed regret at the incident. Similar sentiments were voiced by the white chamber of commerce and influential white citizens since a colored convention is scheduled to be held here soon bringing in trade. Because of this incident, they believe that such treatment will cause many to remain away.

SHELL OIL COMPANY ACTS
IN BLANCHE CALLOWAY CASE

Press Service the N.A.A.C.P.
6-18-37

New York, June 18. Following a letter of protest from the N.A.A.C.P. over the treatment of Blanche Calloway, famous orchestra leader and sister of Cab Calloway, at a Shell gas station in Yazoo City, Miss., the Shell petroleum company headquarters in New York has expressed its regret over the incident and has taken up the matter with its office in St. Louis which controls the Mississippi territory.

On June 3, Miss Calloway, her husband, Norman Pinder, and seventeen members of her orchestra party stopped their bus at the Shell gas station in Yazoo City, Miss., operated by one Ed Crawford, and Miss Calloway and Mrs. Earl Baker, wife of one of the players, used the ladies rest room. They went across the street to a cafe and in about five minutes a police car drove up to the bus and police with drawn revolvers stopped Mr. Pinder and demanded to know where the women were who had used the rest room. When Mr. Pinder failed to understand him the first time, they struck him repeatedly with the butt of a revolver. Finally the two women and Mr. Pinder were lodged in jail, tried on a disorderly conduct charge and fined $7.50 each.

The Shell petroleum headquarters in New York City has told the N.A.A.C.P. that if the dealer in Yazoo, Miss., were in the Eastern territory, his contract to handle Shell gas would be cancelled at once, but they do not know what their distributors in the Middle West will do about it. There are several complications. It seems that the New York office does not have absolute control over all territory in the United States and can only suggest what might be done by the regional distributors. The New York office, however, is deeply concerned about the incident, it assured the N.A.A.C.P., and regrets keenly that an incident of this sort should have happened at one of their stations here in the United States. The fact that Miss Calloway uses a large bus nine months of the year and buys Shell gas consistently is also an important factor in the situation.

Resentment of colored people over the county spread rapidly after the story broke in the Negro press and it is believed that the treatment of Miss Calloway, who is popular in her own name, will result in the transfer of business of many colored people from Shell gas stations to those of other companies. The admiration and affection which colored people have for Cab Calloway, famous "hi-de-ho" king, is also having its affect on their attitude toward the Shell stations.

Colored people in Yazoo City, Miss., were said to have regretted the incident, but confessed themselves unable to do

anything about it. Some of the white business men of the city also are said to have deplored the treatment of the orchestra leader, expressing fear that it would prevent colored people from using the city for conventions and meetings.

The N.A.A.C.P. is continuing its negotiations with the Shell company to see whether some redress can be made to Miss Calloway. The possibility of any successful legal action is remote because the members of the party pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct in order to leave the city and keep an engagement.

Mississippi Student Objects To Race Equality At 'Y' School

Objects to Whites Waiting On Negro At Table, Whether Person Is Ph.D. or Field Hand.

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Nov. 18—(ANP) — Attacking what he considers "the preaching of racial equality at the Blue Ridge 'Y' Graduate School, Blue Ridge, N. C., Dave Hamilton, graduate student at the University of Mississippi, in Saturday's issue of the student newspaper said he considers it repulsive to wait on the table of a Negro, "whether the Negro be a Ph. D. or a field hand."

In his letter, Hamilton said, "As a student of the university and as a native born Mississippian I feel I should call to the attention of the students themselves certain facts connected with our institution.

"It has been brought to my attention of late that the Blue Ridge school has been advocating, if not practicing, the most dangerous doctrine of racial equality. Dr. W. D. Weatherford, head of the Blue Ridge Foundation, has entertained Negroes in the Robert E. Lee Hall and, according to the best reports of the students themselves, presented these blacks to the white students and workers there as equals.

"At the same hotel Ole Miss students of both sexes were employed as attendants and waiters. For an Ole Miss man or woman to wait on the table of a Negro seems most repulsive to me, whether the Negro be a Ph. D. or a field hand.

"For the past few years almost all the students taking important part in our 'Y' work here have been encouraged to attend Blue Ridge each summer. A great many have, mostly with the help of scholarships and jobs.

"The racial equality idea seems definitely connected with the 'Y' program, as Dr. Weatherford is head of the 'Y' graduate school and is also connected with Negro Fisk university in Nashville. Along with the racial idea Blue Ridge encourages an extreme type of pacifism that in time of war would be treason.

"It does not seem best that our 'Y' officers should be so trained, or subjected to the insult of being presented to a black as an equal, not to mention to be placed in the servant position for him. I favor any method or program that may better the conditions of our large Negro population, but this method, I believe, will do more harm than good."

Discrimination-1937

Missouri.

SNUB HOTELS WHICH WON'T KEEP NEGROES

Call

School of Christian Living Leaders Housed at Training Institute

5-9-37

Because no hotel in Kansas City would accommodate the two Negro leaders of the School in Christian week, the Kansas City Council of Churches refused to establish headquarters at any hostelry.

Kansas City

Dr. George Edmund Haynes and Martin Harvey, the Negro leaders, were housed with three white leaders, Dr. Harry C. Munro, Dr. James Myers and Dr. Mitchell Hart at the Kansas City National Training School for Deaconesses and Missionaries at Fifteenth and Denver streets.

Other white leaders of the school found accomodations in private homes and individually selected hotels.

The Christian School leaders were of one thought—that no hotel could be used as headquarters which would not throw open its doors to all alike, regardless of color.

Arrives by Plane

Dr. Haynes, secretary of the race relations committee of the Federal Council of Churches, arrived Tuesday, April 27, by airplane.

Martin L. Harvey, president of the Christian Youth Council of North America and director of Young People's work in the A. M. E. Zion church, arrived here Saturday, April 24, but after meeting with the Christian education committee of the Kansas City district of the A. M. E. Zion church went to Hiawatha, Kas.

There he spent Sunday, Monday and Tuesday as a leader at one of the six interracial regional conferences of the Kansas state council of churches.

Returning here Tuesday, April 27, Mr. Harvey spoke on the morning devotion hour over station KMBC Wednesday morning. He addressed the forum of the Central branch Y. W. C. A. at noon Wednesday at the First Baptist church, 2310 Linwood boulevard, and spoke at a mass meeting for young people at the same church Wednesday night.

Dr. Haynes spoke at a forum on "Achieving the Christian Community" Tuesday night at the Linwood Methodist church auditorium and was leader of the interracial relations discussion section held at the Linwood Community church which met Tuesday and Wednesday during the day.

Challenges Young People

Mr. Harvey, the first Negro to be elected president of the Christian Youth Council, challenged the young people of today to be fitted to live in the world as it is today.

A new world is being built, he said, and young people have an opportunity to determine what kind of world it will be. One of the greatest tragedies of life, he said, is to live and not be fitted to live in the world as it is today.

Mr. Harvey said that in times like these, people are needed who will share their convictions with other people, who think straight who are engaged in changing social patterns around them, who know how to cooperate with others around a common issue, who are willing to protest the things they oppose and are willing to pay the price, at it "costs something to build a new world."

Mr. Harvey left Thursday, April 29 for Pittsburg, Kas., to attend another regional conference of the Kansas state council of churches. He will be at each of the other four.

Dr. Haynes also left April 29 for New York.

Force Hotel To Accept Negro Press Delegate

Interracial

5-1-37

Houston

ST. LOUIS.—(ANP)—Ted Poston attached to the staff of the New York Evening Post and Mrs. Poston have just concluded a stay at the Statler hotl in St. Louis, where Mr. Poston was a delegate to the annual convention of the American Newspaper guild. Ordinarily a description of the business of the convention would be the important element in a story about Mr. and Mrs. Poston's sojourn. But in this case, the fact that Mr. Poston and his allied newspaper friends were able to persuade, not to say force the Statler to accept them as paying guests, is the real news of the occasion.

The controversy with the hotel occurred before the Poston's arrival in the city. When the hosts, the St Louis guild, informed the Statler that one of the delegates would be colored, the hotel said flatly that he could not be accommodated. The Guild leaders in Gotham got in tough with the management of the entire Statler chain in New York. The general manager there called the St. Louis manager to ask him to make an exception but he was adament The St. Louis manager said he would send Mr. and Mrs. Poston to the Poro Building where they could get nice rooms and be well taken care of. The fight began to overshadow other issues of the session.

The guild threatened to withdraw its convention from the Statler and finally indicated that it would turn the propaganda force of its membership, comprising workers on daily papers scattered throughout the country, on the situation. The management retreated a little and said they would provide a room in an out of the way section of the hotel and serve the couple's meals in their rooms. The guild refused that concession and finally the manager capitulated.

When the Postons arrived everything had been ironed out and the management bent over trying to make them welcome and comfortable. Mrs. Poston was eve nentertained at the events given for wives of delegates in the hotel and at private homes. Mr. Poston represented the Harlem Local of the guild.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE MAKES MISTAKE

ST. LOUIS.— (ANP) —After newspaper releases, announcing a special course in journalism for women at Washington University, a Catholic institution, had been sent out by mistake to a number of colored papers, including the St. Louis Call, university officials caught the "error" when a number of professional women indicated they planned to attend the lectures.

Inquiry at the offices of Dean Dabatin brought the information that because of certain "traditions" at the school it might not be possible for the plan to be carried through.

The dean explained that the releases were sent to colored papers by mistake, that under the circumstances other arrangements might be made.

Gaines Asks New Hearing

Seeks Admittance To Missouri U.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Lloyd Gaines, St. Louis youth who was denied admittance to the Missouri university school of law, filed a motion for a rehearing in the Missouri supreme court Saturday, December 18.

The supreme court on Thursday, December 9 upheld the state court in its refusal to grant Gaines permission to enter the state university.

The motion for retrial was filed on the grounds that he has been deprived of his constitutional rights. Gaines' case is sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P.

Missouri U. Lawsuit Heard In Supreme Court Of State

defender 5-29-37 Chicago, Ill.

'Question Of Social Equality Is Not The Issue:' Student's Attorney

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 28—The appeal of Lloyd L. Gaines against the decision of the Missouri circuit court refusing him a writ of mandamus against the University of Missouri to compel the university to admit him to its school of law, was argued before the supreme court of Missouri on May 18 and taken under advisement.

Gaines filed suit in April, 1936, against the University of Missouri after the board of curators had rejected his application for admission to the school of law solely on the ground of color. The case was tried in Columbia, Mo., the seat of the university, July 10, 1936, and decided against Gaines. The appeal argued was from that decision.

Counsel for the university raised the question of social equality and attempted to excuse the University of Missouri for refusing a Race law student on the ground that the state had appropriated millions of dollars for Lincoln university (colored) and had arranged for scholarship provisions for Negroes to study graduate and professional courses outside the state. The University of Missouri lawyers also contended that the state in 1921 had passed a statute reorganizing Lincoln university and authorizing its board of curators to introduce professional and graduate studies.

Sidney R. Redmond, of St. Louis, a member of the NAACP national board of directors, and Charles Houston, special counsel for the association, in presenting Gaines' case argued to the court that not a cent had been appropriated since 1921 to make it possible to expand Lincoln university, that all the money had been appropriated for college work and that Lincoln university was a university in name only. The only instruction still offered at Lincoln university today is undergraduate collegiate instruction.

Redmond and Houston told the court that the Race was not fooled or disturbed about the cry of social equality raised by the university lawyers because they knew it was the last desperate effort to deprive Negroes of equal rights, and that the sooner white people relegated the bugaboo of social equality to the limbo of the past the better off they and the whole country would be.

They further pointed out that Missouri admitted Chinese, Indians, Mexicans and all sorts of foreign students to the university while it excluded native Missourians who helped to support the university through their taxes, and called on the state to be just to its own citizens before attempting to be so generous to strangers.

They showed that under present law the state was not paying full tuition for Race students taking courses outside the state, but merely the differential between the cost of tuition outside and the cost of tuition for the same course at the University of Missouri.

Counsel for the University of Missouri in their brief charged that the Gaines case was merely part of a national campaign on the part of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Redmond and Houston told the court that this case was in fact part of a national campaign and that the NAACP had a nation-wide campaign to educate the Race to their citizenship rights, and up to the limits of their resources were going to accept every worthy case of discrimination.

A decision is expected in about six weeks. If it is unfavorable, further action will be taken.

Henry D. Espy, St. Louis attorney and former president of the St. Louis branch of the NAACP, was associated with Messrs. Redmond and Houston as counsel in the case.

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS STUDENT BAN

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

12-10-37 newspapers

Jefferson City, Mo. Dec. 10.- The barring of Lloyd Gaines, Negro graduate of Lincoln university of this state, from the law school of the University of Missouri was upheld here this week by the Missouri supreme court, which has had the case under advisement for many months.

Gaines sought a writ of mandamus in the court at Columbia, Mo., seat of the university, to compel the university officials to admit him as a student in the law school. His petition maintained that he was a citizen of the state of Missouri and was entitled to graduate and professional training in the tax-supported university of the state. Missouri has a separate school system and a university for Negroes, but that university (Lincoln) does not offer professional training.

It was the contention of Gaines and his lawyers, S. R. Redmond of St. Louis, and Charles H. Houston, N.A.A.C.P. counsel of New York, that the state was violating the 14th amendment to the constitution by failing to provide equal training for all students regardless of color.

The petition to compel entrance to the law school of the state university was the only remedy open to Gaines to secure his rights, it was contended.

Attorneys for Gaines, backed by the N.A.A.C.P., expected a reversal in the Missouri supreme court and have announced that an appeal will be filed to the United States supreme court in due course.

Discrimination - 1937

Missouri.

GAINES LOSES MISSOURI U. CASE APPEAL

State Supreme Court Denies Youth Right to Enter Law School

(Special to The Call)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The Missouri state supreme court yesterday upheld the Boone county circuit court decision denying Lloyd L. Gaines of St. Louis permission to enter the University of Missouri law school.

In a unanimous decision, the state's highest court ruled that Gaines either could go to Lincoln university, the state school for Negroes here, or the state would pay his tuition to either of the universities in adjoining states, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, if he desired to take courses not offered at Lincoln U.

No Provisions Against Separation

The opinion, read by Justice William F. Frank, was that there is no constitutional provision against separation of w ites and Ne roes for higher education which is the public policy of Missouri in public schools.

Justice Frank overruled several constitutional points raised by Gaines' counsel and held the legislature had made adequate provision for higher education opportunities for Negroes, equivalent to t ose furnished at the University of Missouri.

He pointed to statutes providing for development of Lincoln university and providing an ap.r.priation of $10,000 for payment of tuition fees of Negro students to other states who desired to study courses not offered at Lincoln and yet available at the state un ve.sity, and declared this showed the clear intention of the legislature to separate the two races for the purpose of higher education.

"Equality and not identity of school advantages is what the law guarantees to every citizen, white or Negro," the court ruling said.

Evidences Public Policy

"The public policy of a state is evidenced by the constitution, statutory laws, course of administration and decisions of the courts of last resort of the state. It is clear that the constitutional and statutory provisions to which we have called attention provide separate public schools for the education of colored children. In the administration of these constitutional and statutory provisions, separate schools have been established and maintained for that purpose.

"This court has held that the constitution and laws of this state providing separate schools for colored children are not forbidden by or in conflict with the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution, and do not deprive colored children of any rights.

"It follows therefore, that the established public policy of this state has been and now is to segregate the white and Negro aces for the purpose of education in the common and high schools of the state.

Law Intended To Improve Lincoln

"All the statutes show a clear intention on the part of the legislature to separate white and Negro races for the purpose of higher education." is continued. "The provision of the 1921 Lincoln university act, if it stood alone, would leave no doubt on that subject.

"The language is clear in that the legislature intended to bring Lincoln university up to a standard of the University of Missouri and give the white and Negro races an equal opportunity for higher education—the white race at the University of Missouri and the Negroes at Lincoln university."

It was also pointed out that Gaines had not applied to the Lincoln university board of curators for payment of his tuition in any of the law schools of state universities of the adjoining states of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, which admit Negroes.

Attorneys for Gaines, backed by the N. A. A. C. P., expected a reversal in the Missouri supreme court and have announced that an appeal will be filed to the United States supreme court.

Filed Suit Last Year

Gaines filed suit January 24, 1936, seeking to enter the law school of Missouri U., at Columbia, which, in its history, has never admitted a Negro student.

His case was one of several backed by the N. A. A. C. P. which is fighting the barring of Negro students from state universities which are supported by taxes paid by all the people, Negro as well as white.

In denying Gaines admittance to the Missouri U. law school, the Missouri supreme court gave an opinion exactly opposite to the one given by the Maryland court of appeals which affirmed a decision of the Baltimore city court and granted Donald Gaines Murray, a Negro student, permission to enter the law school of the University of Maryland.

Murray has been attending Maryland U. for two years and his relations with the faculty and his classmates have been entirely satisfactory.

Now At Michigan U.

Gaines, now studying law at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., is a graduate of the Vashon high school in St. Louis and of Lincoln university in Jefferson City. He was an honor student in both high school and college.

When he was graduated from Lincoln U. in 1935, Gaines applied for admission to the law school of Missouri U. He was denied admittance by the Missouri U. board of curators.

Gaines then appealed to the Boone county circuit court to grant a writ of mandamus, ordering the university to admit him. Losing his case there, he next appealed to the state supreme court.

N. A. A. C. P. Push Case

Throughout the fight, Gaines has been defended by attorneys retained by the N. A. A. C. P. Charles H. Houston of New York, special N. A. A. C. P. counsel, went to Columbia to argue the case before the circuit court judge. He was assisted by Sidney R. Redmond and Henry D. Espy of St. Louis.

The N. A. A. C. P. probably will appeal the case to the United States supreme court.

Court Upholds Bar On Negro Students In Missouri Univ.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The barring of Lloyd Gaines, Negro graduate of Lincoln University of this state, from the law school of the University of Missouri was upheld here this week by the Missouri Supreme Court, which has had the case under advisement for many months.

Gaines sought a writ of mandamus in the court at Columbia, Mo., seat of the university, to compel the university officials to admit him as a student in the law school. His petition maintained that he was a citizen of the state of Missouri and was entitled to graduate and professional training in the tax-supported university of the state. Missouri has a separate school system and a university for Negroes, but that university (Lincoln) does not offer professional training.

GAINES AND THE MISSOURI UNIVERSITY

We have read with a deal of interest the decision of the State Supreme Court denying Lloyd Gaines the right to register as a student in the school of law at the University of Missouri. The decision, which was written by Judge Wm. F. Frank, member of the Supreme Court, in our opinion was nothing of which the people of Missouri might well be proud. It bore the ear marks of the "horse and buggy days," and we regard it as a by-product of slavery, designed to definitely keep Missouri in the backwoods class. Therefore, we repeat, it is nothing of which th people of Missouri might well be proud.

The Court cited the fact that Gaines had the right to attend the law schools in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Of course, Gaines was not suing to enter the law school in any of the states mentioned. His application was made to the law school in his own state, the state of his birth, the state of which he is a citizen, the state of which he is a tax-payer, the state which owes him the very thing for which he is suing. He is suing as a citizen of Missouri, and we hold that the Courts can no more say, with equity and justice, that a citizen has no right to receive a certain kind of education in this state, than it can require a citizen of Missouri to exercise voting privileges in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

In all countries the citizen has rights which the alien does not enjoy. But in this case, non-residents, yes aliens from other nations, all come right to our state university and enjoy every facility offered, for which they can pay; while the Negroes are told to "go yonder" to some othr state whose citizens are more liberal in spirit and have a keener sense of right and justice than the citizens of Missouri. —Shame on Missouri. Such court decisions do not settle issues of this sort unless settled in the light of equity and justice. This, like the question of slavery must some day, in the state of Missouri, be settled right. — Eventually, why not now

The state cannot deny Gaines the right to attend the law school at the University of Missouri on the grounds that some day, some how the state will provide a law school for him, as contemplated in the Act of the Legislature in 1921, when Lincoln University was creatd. That has been sixteen years ago. Yes, sixteen years and no law school at Lincoln, no school of Medicine, no school of Pharmacy, no school of Fine Arts, no school of Agriculture, no engineering school, etc. are today at Lincoln. With these facts, and using the same line of reasoning, it is proper to say that if Gaines is compelld to wait another sixteen years before they have a law school at Lincoln University, the father of time will have crushed his spirit, and his ambition will have gone from him. Is there a layman, lawyer or jurist who will say that Gaines and all of those situated like him are given an equal opportunity for higher education with those at the Missouri University, who have such facilities at their command everyday?

We were amused at a citation in the Court's decision, which stated that Gaines had not applied to the management of Lincoln University for legal training and that if he had so applied, the board of curators was obligated to provide for him a law school at Lincoln University. Of course, students who apply to schools or universities for courses, as a general rule are advised as to whether such courses are to be had at such schools. Gaines knew from experience that there was no law school at

Lincoln and it would appear foolish for him to go to the registrar applying for entrance to a law school which he knew did not exist. Therefore, for the Supreme Court to cite that as any negligence on his part seems to us to be a bit far-fetched, or amusing to say the least.

Of course, this case will no doubt be taken on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the grounds that such a denial to Gaines to attend the law school at University of Missouri in further pursuit of his education when there is no such provision made at a separate school, is a denial of his constitutional rights.

Discrimination—1937

New Jersey

Service In Jersey Cafe

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 5—Billy Rowe, The Courier's New York theatrical correspondent, was refused service in a boardwalk restaurant here on Sunday on account of color. In another restaurant, he was handed an emergency Negro menu with prices boosted to four times the normal rates. He paid $2 for ham and eggs.

Billy Rowe had gone to Long Branch with this correspondent to cover the workout at the Boardwalk training camp of Tommy Farr, Joe Louis' challenger, walked into a restaurant known as Mrs. Tracy's, where the special menu was handed him. Hot-dog sandwiches were priced at 25 cents; bottled sodas, 25 cents; a bowl of soup, 50 cents; toast, 30 cents, and two eggs, 60 cents.

Later, in the company of Leonard Reed, a noted theatrical producer, who could be mistaken as a white man, they planned a visit to a second restaurant, but decided that Reed should go in first. Reed turned in his order and was served a 50-cent dinner, but when Rowe went in the waitress refused to serve him and finally blurted out that she was not allowed to wait on colored people.

Legal action has been threatened.

Atlantic City Mixed Group Fighting Theatre's Jim-Crow Seating Policy

Forty-five Walk Into Playhouse — Whites Sit In "Colored" Section While Negroes Sit In "White Sections."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 30—Another telling blow was struck at racial discrimination in resort theaters when a group of forty-five persons, all members of the Atlantic City Civil Rights Enforcement League invaded an Atlantic Avenue theater and sat in sections of the movie house that have in the past been restricted to white patrons. The theater owners and management, taken by surprise at the unexpected move, made no attempt to use their usual Jim Crow tactics of intimidation. To make the demonstration more effective the colored members of the delegation sat on the so-called white side near the section usually reserved for colored people while the whites in the party sat in the Jim Crow portion of the house. Friday night's party was the fifth and largest effort of its kind and is a part of a general program that is being used to break down the illegal, un-American and un-democratic policy of racial discrimination that has been in vogue for many years in shore theaters. Mr. Charles Howze, membership drive director of the Atlantic City Civil Rights Enforcement League stated at an executive meeting held prior to the theater party that over 900 colored citizens had become members of the league since it was organized less than two months ago. All of these persons have pledged themselves to refrain at all times from sitting in Jim Crow seats in any theater. The movement has the support of over two hundred white citizens, liberal local organizations of both races and the co-operation of such national organizations as the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Negro Congress.

Policy of Segregation Weakening Under the Attack

As a result of the efforts of the League and other individual workers, the managements of several Atlantic Avenue theaters are toning down their Jim Crow policies. One movie house that previously sold only balcony tickets to colored patrons now admit colored persons to their downstairs section. Other managers are being very careful about telling colored patrons where hey can or cannot sit.

Chiefly responsible for the results being achieved are an earnest group of workers. Among these are the Misses Bertha Venable, Thelma Bennett, Louise Ritchie, Mesdames Lillian Rhodes, Frances Howard, Frances Paul, Mary White, Messrs. Leroy Williams, Paul Tildon, and many others. Invaluable has been the aid of Northside pastors who have called the attention of the work of the Civil Rights League to their congregations. Plans for a fall program to carry on the drive against the violation of the Civil Rights Law of the State have already been outlined by the executive committee which is composed of the following persons: James Lightfoot, Christie Manigault, Charles Howze, Mrs. F. Paul and Walter Rogers. Officers of the League are Albert E. Forsythe, chairman; J. H. Scott, vice chairman; Mrs. Lillian Rhodes executive secretary and Stanley L. Lucas, treasurer.

Discrimination – 1937

New York.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGES HEARD BY COMMISSION

Bitter Quarrels Mark Heights Court Sessions

12-8-37

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET.

Startling revelations of discriminatory policies and practices against Negroes in the New York City school system and the Department of Hospitals were made Monday and Tuesday before the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, in the Seventh District Court building, 447 West 151st street.

Charges, evasive answers, admissions, emphatic denials and rebuttal testimony were hurled to and fro by department officials, representatives of social organizations and citizens, who testified concerning discrimination in high places.

Goldwater Testifies.

The tense moment was reached on Monday when Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals walked into the room, took the witness stand and not only angrily denied that there was discrimination again Negro physicians and nurses, but berated "two Negro medical schools, the graduates of which could not measure up to the graduates from Harvard, Hopki and the other larger and highly equipped white schools

"It is the very current opin is not my opinion, that a large group of Negro nurses does not function as efficiently as a mixed group," the commissioner declared.

And, in support of "the very current opinion," he added: "In Harlem Hospital is takes twice as many Negro nurses to do the same amount of work as in Morrisania Hospital, which is staffed by white nurses."

Beginning his testimony, Dr. Goldwater said he would rather speak of the progress of the Negro in the department during the last four years, adding: "The number of Negro nurses in city hospitals is so disproportionately large that there has arisen protests about discrimination against the whites," and "60 per cent of the 202 Negro doctors in the city hold positions in the health service, including the hospitals."

Preceding Dr. Goldwater on the witness stand were Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, member of the Harlem Hospital medical board; Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the citizens' committee affiliated with the local Graduate Nurses Association; Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, and Dr. Theodore Gattings of the Bronx, who said that he was given the "run-around" when he applied for a position on the staff of Lincoln Hospital.

Proposes Examinations.

While admitting that "Negro physicins do have some opportunity at Harlem Hospital," Dr. Murray said: "I am forced to believe that the only solution of the problem of Negro doctors getting on the staffs of the other city hospitals is through written city-wide examinations." He blamed department heads in hospitals and the medical boards for discrimination against Negro physicians on hospital staffs.

Commissioner Goldwater's testimony and his comment on Negro medical schools made it necessary for Chairman Herman to recall Dr. Murray to the stand. The commissioner had also testified that "nine out of every ten Negro internes go to Harlem Hospital, because in competition with other medical men who were well educated and well trained they did not come up to the standard of the whites."

Discrimination Hinted.

After a long interchange of questions and answers and wrangling between Dr. Goldwater and the commissioner, Chairman Herman declared: "I tell you, Doctor, I agree with what you have to say. But you can't convince me that wholesale discrimination is not being practiced when, out of twenty-odd hospitals, Negro physicians are not able to find a place outside of Harlem."

Dr. Murray in his rebuttal said that of the eight internes who applied for admission to Harlem during the last year at least four came from the larger white universities, including the University of Edinburgh; and that the commissioner should know that of the failures among internes who applied for intership graduates of white institutions headed the list, and the two Negro medical schools had a very high average of successful applicants.

Spectators Give Lie.

Cries of "someone is lying," greeted Commissioner Goldwater's testimony on the Beryl Kelly case, and the statement that Negro nurses and attendants are employed in Kings County, Cumberland, Fordham and other city hospitals.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Staupers and others, Miss Kelly, who holds a bachelor's degree from Hunter College and a certificate from the Board of Regents, was refused admission into the Bellevue Nurses' Training School because, it was charged, she is a Negro.

This the commissioner denied, and stated that she was refused on the ground that she was a D. and F. grade student at Hunter, which the Bellevue authorities considered too low an academic record for entrance into the school.

But the commission believed otherwise, and saw to it that Miss Kelly appear before them and give testimony in her own behalf. When she appeared on Tuesday she said that she "had been an average student" at Hunter College, and received one F, four D's and A's and B's in the four-year course.

Beryl Kelly Testifies.

Although the commissioner had testified that there was no way of knowing the race or color of Miss Kelly when she applied, Miss Kelly emphatically declared that racial origin was asked for on the preliminary application, and a picture was requested to accompany the second application. She had complied with all the requirements of the two applications, she said.

Further refutation of Commissioner Goldwater's testimony came when the superintendents of Kings County and Cumberland hospitals informed responsible persons over the telephone on Tuesday that they had no Negro nurses on their staffs and advised them where to apply if they were registered nurses.

Reveal School Conditions.

The Rev. John W. Robinson, chairman, and Emmett M. May, vice-chairman of the Permanent Committee for Better Schools in Harlem, gave a detailed account of discrimination in the high schools, and declared that by a system of zoning equal opportunity in education was being denied to Negro children.

Ellen E. G. Phillips, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of the Harlem area and vicinity, and other functionaries of the Department of Education, testified to refute the charges of discrimination.

But Chairman Herman said: "I am rather convinced that zoning discrimination exists, unless it can be refuted.

Donelan J. Phillips and Attorney Vernal J. Williams, of the Consolidated Tenants' League; landlords, tenants and Langdon W. Post, Tenement House Commissioner, testified on housing and exhorbitant rents in the Harlem area.

Housing, Rents Discussed.

According to Commissioner Post, "conditions in Harlem are worse than in any other part of the city, due to overcrowding and congestion. Rents are higher than in any other like area in New York because of artificial barriers which have been set up deliberately."

He showed by charts and graphs that the Negro population had grown four times its size from 1920 to 1930, and that Harlem had become the concentration point of fatal fires, vehicular accidents, crime, juvenile delinquency, tuberculosis and diphtheria. There are fewer social agencies in Harlem than in any other part of the city, he said.

"I believe that something can be done about conditions in Harlem," Commissioner Post declared.

Of the many witnesses who have testified before the commission in six cities, Mr. Post was the first to get a rousing ovation from the audience, commissioners and newspaper men.

Ban on Negro Doctors Bared At City Probe

Dr. Goldwater Slanders Negroes—Says They Are Inferior

By Richard Wright

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

Brazen admissions of discriminatory practices against Negroes made yesterday by Miss Violet Cohen, head of the Manhattan Trade Schools, and S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of the Department of Hospitals, featured the first day's hearings of the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of Urban Negroes.

The Committee for Better Schools in Harlem brought forth through its chairman, Rev. John W. Robinson, and its vice-chairman, Emmett M. May, repeated evidences of discriminatory practices in schools, zoning which effectively shunted Negro students from four of the city's leading high schools.

The most arrogant and sensational testimony of the day came from Commissioner S. S. Goldwater who sought to justify the lack of Negro doctors and nurses in New York City's hospitals on the grounds that they were "generally inferior to the whites in training, quality and personality." Then in the next breath he blandly declared that "to my knowledge no discriminatory practices exist in the hospitals of New York against Negroes."

BARRED IN SCHOOLS

The testimony of Emmett M. May showed that the Board of Education had so zig-zagged the zoning boundaries that Negro students were barred from the George Washington, Theodore Roosevelt, Evander Childs and the Peter Stuyvesant High Schools.

The hearings held in the Seventh District Court at 447 W. 151st St., began yesterday morning with Lester Granger, secretary of the Urban League's Workers' Bureau, directing, and Assemblyman Harold P. Herman presiding as chairman. The hearings will continue through Thursday and many witnesses will be called from all walks of Harlem life to testify on Negro conditions.

In the course of Emmet May's testimony it was brought out that in many of the text books used in New York elementary high schools insulting allusions were constantly made to the Negro people to make for contempt on the part of white students.

The testimony of Miss Ellen Phillips, assistant superintendent of schools, disclosed that overcrowding, lack of proper equipment had so lowered the standards of many Harlem elementary schools that their reputation had become "unsavory." It was brought out that no elementary school had been built in Harlem since 1900.

HARD TO GET JOBS

Sidney Lake, principal of New York Industrial High Schools, declared in his testimony that it was a hard proposition for Negro boys to obtain jobs after graduating from industrial courses.

"The trouble at the bottom of it all is that Harlem is poor," he said.

He placed the responsibility for job discrimination against Negroes on the shoulders of industrial establishments, and spoke of the "individual ways unions have of not giving union cards to Negroes."

Miss Bell Hawley, secretary of the Advisory Board on Industrial Education and vice-president of the State A. F. of L., admitted that she

advised Negro students to take "only those courses in which they might get jobs." Many industrial courses, such as those relating to beauty culture, are denied to Negro girls. She admitted reluctantly that she and the Board of Education had no right to do this.

HOSPITAL JIM-CROW

Discriminatory exclusion of Negro nurses and doctors seeking admission to the city's hospitals was bared by Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the Committee of Citizens, and Mabel Staupers, executive of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

It was pointed out that few city-run hospitals admit Negro nurses with any degree of frequency. They were excluded from others on the grounds that their "educational qualifications did not warrant their admission."

Dr. Theodore Gatings and Dr. Peter Murray, two leading Harlem Negro doctors, cited in detail the amazing system by which the Medical Board evaded its responsibility of appointing Negro doctors.

It was stated that a doctor had to have the approval of the head of his department before he was eligible for appointment as a "visiting doctor." Then his application had to pass the Medical Board, and finally the Commissioner of Hospitals. Invariably Negro internes are never able to obtain the endorsement of the heads of their respective departments because of prejudice.

Today's hearings will deal exclusively with Harlem housing and many tenants and Harlem landlords will be called to testify.

The commission consisted of State Senators Howard, Fischel and Mahoney; Assemblymen Justice and Andrews; Henry Stern, Francis Rivers, Mrs. W. Ross Haynes, Henri Shields, Dean S. Yarbrough, Lewis Mayers and Rev. Michael Mulvoy.

Discrimination - 1937

New York

NEGRO BARRED
FRENCH COMMUNIST LEAVES HOTEL

Alfred Costes, Communist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, stalked out of the Hotel Edison, Wednesday night in indignation against brazen discrimination against Tim Holmes, Educational director of the Communist Party in New York.

Crusader News Agency 11-1-37 Newspaper

Costes was returning from Washington where he had conferred, as a leader of the French trade union movement, with leading figures of the A.F. of L. and C.I.O., including John P. Frey and John L. Lewis.

After Costes registered at the Edison and entered the elevator with his companions to go to his room, the elevator starter stopped the car and demanded that Holmes leave. The entire Costes party immediately called the hotel manager and demanded a complete apology for the insult, threatening to check out at once.

The manager, effusively maintaining that the Hotel Edison admitted Negroes freely, called upon the starter to apologize. Declaring that there was no intent to discriminate against Holmes as a Negro, the starter revealed that they feared he was a "labor agitator" sent into the hotel, since a strike of hotel employes was in progress.

The entire party then checked out of the Edison, refusing indignantly to remain on the double ground that it in fact did discriminate against the Negro people, and that it was an anti-labor concern.

Use Color Line At World's Fair

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIETT

Discrimination against Negroes in white collar and technical jobs by the officials of the World's Fair was brought to light Tuesday when an investigation revealed that of the 600 employees at the Fair only about seventy Negroes had been successful in getting employment as menial workers, porters and door-openers.

According to James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, "the task of integrating the Negro into the frame-work of the World's Fair has not yet begun."

"In every conference that was held with the officials of the Fair," Mr. Hubert said, "I was told that the same consideration would be given to Negro applicants as to the members of other racial groups." But this is certainly not the case as revealed by the facts.

As a Negro porter declared on Tuesday, "This is nothing but a Southern plantation, with dressed-up Negroes opening doors with a gracious smile for the 'big shots' and visitors."

An indication that discrimination against Negroes as technical and white collar workers is a deliberate policy of the Fair is seen in the following statement by Mr. Hubert concerning a conversation with Mrs. M. S. Fickett, director of the Personnel Bureau.

In an interview on Monday, Mr Hubert said, "In our first conference with the director of personnel, surprise was expressed that we should be asking for jobs for Negroes in view of the large number already employed as porters, messengers and reception clerks in the World's Fair set-up."

"It was necessary for us to explain that the primary interest of the Urban League is in those jobs hitherto closed to Negro workers," and to ask "if the theme of the World's Fair is to be built around the idea of the World Tomorrow, can it be that those charged with this responsibility would convey to visitors to the Fair the impression that the Negro is to continue playing the role of only 'a hewer of wood and drawer of water?'"

Although, according to Charles A. Collier, Jr., industrial secretary of the New York Urban League, William H. MacKrell, of the World's Fair Bureau of Personnel, promised that Negro technicians, stenographers, typists would be considered on the basis of qualification and not race, no success has been achieved in placing competent Negroes in white collar employment.

Woman Forces Hotel to Pay

The management of the Parkside Hotel, 18 Gramercy Park, South, was forced to pay Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby of Detroit more than $100 Monday for violation of the state civil rights law. The case was argued in Municipal Court, William Pickens, Jr., being the attorney for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Whitby, who came here from Detroit last June to attend the New York School of Social Work, was refused accommodations in the Parkside after she had made reservations through correspondence. She later resided in the International House, 500 Riverside Drive.

The management of the hotel admitted that it did discriminate against Mrs. Whitby because of color, but contended that the Parkside was a private residence hotel and not a public one and, therefore, was not liable under the state civil rights law, since it did not come within the meaning thereof.

This contention of the management was disproved when Mr. Pickens produced two Negro witness who had obtained accommodations in the hotel overnight as transients. Anticipating a probable defense of the management, Mr. Pickens sent two very light-skinned Negroes on different occasions to seek accommodations in the swank hostelry.

They testified in court that they remained there overnight and were accorded equal accommodations, it was reported. If the hotel were a private one, it was argued by Mr. Pickens, it would not ordinarily accept transient patrons without some investigation. As a result of his argument, which proved to the court that the Parkside was a public and not a private hotel, Mrs. Whitby was awarded damages.

Negro Nurses Open Fight On Race Prejudice At Bellevue Hospital

Charging that the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses bars Negro applicants on the sole grounds of race, a strong protest has been filed with Mayor LaGuardia by the Citizens Committee affiliated with the Colored Graduate Nurses Association.

For some time this organization has been fighting discrimination in city-owned hospitals where Negro nurses have been barred but it was not until recently that a concrete case was established against Bllevue. Beryl Kelly, a graduate of the Harlem public schools, Wadleigh High School and Hunter College, applied for admission to the Training School for Nurse at Bellevue. The school catalogue stated that the academic requirement was graduation from an accredited high school but Miss Blanche E. Edwards, superintendent, turned Miss Kelly's application down with the terse note, "Neither your high school nor college records seem to qualify you for entrance to this school."

The superintendent refused to explain just what she meant by the records of the applicant, who has since taken an "adaptability test" at Columbia University and is now enrolled for graduate work at the College of the City of New York. Those who know Miss Kelly as a student declare that her scholastic record has been above the average and that she was turned down solely because of her race.

The Colored Graduates Nurses' Association of which Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers is president, and its affiliated Citizens Committee, Mrs. E. P. Roberts, chairman, are determined to make a test of the Kelly case and have put the matter up to Mayor LaGuardia in the following telegram—

Telegram to the Mayor

"Efforts over a period of months on the part of representatives of the Citizens Committee affiliated with the Colored Graduate Nurses Association to acquaint you personally with racial discrimination practiced in the Department of Hospitals have failed.

"Beryl Kelly, a Negro girl, graduate of Wadleigh High School and Hunter College, has applied for admission to the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses for which high school graduation is the entrance requirement.

"Blanche E. Edwards, superintendent of nurses at Bellevue, writes her —"Neither your high school nor college records seem to qualify you for entrance to this school." This appears to be a clear case of discrimination because of race, which is contrary to the laws of this state.

"We call on you to see that the law is enforced."

(signed) Ruth Logan Roberts.

The above telegram was sent the Mayor under date of December 1 but up to the time The New York Age went to press no reply had been received.

For some months the Nurses Association has felt that Hospital Commissioner Goldwater has shown a hostile attitude toward Negro nurses and has blocked efforts to have colored nurses placed in other city-owned hospitals. Since the Commissioner's term of office will expire January 1, 1938, the Citizens Committee, affiliated with the Local Graduate Nurses Association wrote the Mayor under date of November 24, as follows:

My dear Mr. LaGuardia: On behalf of the Citizens Committee, affiliatetd with the Local Graduate Nurses Association, I am writing to urge that in the selection of a Commissioner of Hospitals for your new administration due consideration be given to the candidate's attitude regarding simple justice and fair treatment of Negro nurses in the Department.

"Our committee has recognized and appreciated the efficiency of the present Commissioner in certain areas of his work, but has also been distressed at his stubborn refusal to give consideration to the just claims of qualified Negroes for admission to any school of nursing maintained by the city, or to the employment in any municipal hospital of efficient nurses of the Negro race.

"This discrimination on the basis of race we believe to be contrary to the democratic principles which have been characteristic of the better part of your administration in the past, and to the ideals of social justice which we have reason to believe you advocate. I might also add that they are in direct violation of the laws of New York State.

"We recognize that the ability to administer justice to a minority group is not the only criterion for the selectoin of a commissioner, but we feel that it should not be ignored in making the choice of any public official. We therefore request that the rights of Negroes in the Department of Hospitals be kept in mind in your appointment of a Commissioner."

FIND JIM CROW REARS ITS HEAD OVER BELLEVUE

Citizens' Committee Voices Charges in Telegram

12-11-37

Opening guns in a planned war on discrimination against Negro nurses in New York City were fired this week when, in a telegram to Mayor LaGuardia, the Citizens' Committee of the Local Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, charged that Negro girls are barred from Bellevue Training School on account of their color.

Pointing out that graduation from high school is the sole educational requirement for admission to Bellevue according to the institution's own catalogue, the telegram cited the case of Beryl Kelly, a graduate of Wadleigh High School and possessor of an A. B. degree from Hunter College, whose recent application was refufsed on the grounds that her scholastic record was "not good enough."

Along with revelation of this action came the disclosure of a number of other campaigns which the committee, in cooperation with the association, has instituted with the general aim of improving conditions for Negro nurses in local hospitals. The "meal ticket" dispute at Lincoln Hospital and several other instances in which segregation and unfair treatment are suspected are now being probed thoroughly by the body.

Headed by Mrs. E. P. Roberts and comprising more than thirty-five of the business, professional and social women leaders of Harlem, the committee has announced its determination to fight every campaign through to the finish and will resort to every legal means necessary.

Immediately after the recent municipal elections the committee wrote to Mayor LaGuardia urging that in selecting a Commissioner of Hospitals for his new administration he take into consideration the candidate's attitude regarding simple justice and fair treatment of efficient Negro as well as white nurses.

Interviewed by the Amsterdam News, Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, R. N., local executive of the N. A. C. G. N., confirmed the announcement of the Citizens' Committee, emphatically endorsed its action and urged wholehearted support not only of the association but of the general public.

"Only through proper organization," declared Mrs. Staupers, can we accomplish our aims. The present conditions confronting our own nurses are in crying need of improvements and we are prepared to fight to a finish to bring them about."

Tells of Letter.

Mrs. Roberts, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, told how the body had received knowledge of Miss Kelly's case when the latter received a letter from Blanche E. Edwards, superintendent of nurses at Bellevue, in answer to her application. Examination of the young lady's school records proved that she had been an above the average student both at Wadleigh where she majored in chemistry and at Hunter.

Miss Kelly, whose family now lives at 2 Andrews avenue, Roosevelt, L. I., sent in her application in October. Her Board of Regents credits on her high school record alone, said Mrs. Roberts, were quite sufficient to meet the requirements of Bellevue as stated in the catalogue, and last week, after completion of this investigation, the committee sent a night letter to the Mayor.

The situation at Lincoln Hospital where the non-maintenance nurses (regular qualified graduate nurses who do not receive room and board) are aroused over a ruling enforcing the use of regular tickets for their meals along with clerks, orderlies and other help, has also been brought to the attention of the N. A. C. G. N. and the committee, it was learned, and authoritative disclosure that responsibility for the instituting of the system, at first believed to have originated from the office of the Commissioner of Hospitals, really rests upon Dr. Rapp, medical superintendent of Lincoln, has resulted in the determination to direct a renewed campaign in that quarter, it was hinted.

Further severe criticism of conditions at the Bronx institution came from the headquarters of the N. A. C. G. N. in the revelation that protests were lodged against the exclusion of Negroes in executive positions from a private dining room in the nurses' residence at Lincoln.

This dining room, it was charged, is used by Miss Lorraine G. Dennhardt, superintendent of nurses, and all the white members of her staff, including the educational director, the nursing technique director, the operating room supervisor and even the housekeeper, but the Negro assistants to these officials, the recreational director and even the librarian, who are all colored, are forced to use the basement dining room where the students eat.

Discrimination - 1937

New York.

'Mistake', Yale Club Informs Dean Pickens

Yale University Club Withdraws Invitation To Join Ranks

NEW YORK, Jan. (By G. J. Fleming for ANP)—Being often quoted and having a downtown Fifth avenue address certainly unite to harass William (Dean) Pickens, field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

Not so long ago, Pickens had the New York City Club on the run because after it had invited him to become a member, some members discovered he is a Negro and explained away the invitation.

Now, it is the Yale Club—made up of graduates of his Alma Mater—which has found itself in the same stew. On December 12, it invited him to join up, but on December 24, it admitted that "your name was included by mistake."

A few weeks ago, Essex House and Casino-on-the-Park wrote Pickens a grand letter enclosing a swanky card entitling him to "special consideration". It was a letter offering its Colonnade Ballroom, Elizabethan Room, and a dozen other services.

Pickens has not got around yet to callnig the Essex Hous bluff, but one of these days he may, and he is looking forward to enjoying himself seeing the management explain its special invitation away.

NATIONAL TENNIS ASSN. BARS NEGRO FROM GAMES

Another example of flagrant disregard for the accomplishments and potentialities of Negroes has been illustrated in the unfair discrimination of a national tenns organzatio which recently barred a colored lad from one of their matches because of the color of his skin.

F. Donald Ellis, 15 of 72 Herkimer street, student at the Boys' High School and a member of that institution's tennis team, entered the National Junior and Boys' Tennis Championship under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association held by the 7th Regiment Tennis Club at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park avenue and 66th street, New York City, beginning December 26th, 1936 and ending January 2nd, 1937.

Donald had been urged to enter the tournament by his white teammates at the high school and by the tennis coach. Applying for admission for the tournaments, his application was accepted and he was granted every consideration, due no doubt, to the fact that the sponsors were ignorant that Donald was a colored lad.

Reporting for practice, Donald was met with surprise on the part of the officials, who finding themselves confronted with a young Negro lad, realized that they must find some subterfuge as a pretex to bar him from participation in the games. What they did was to impose upon him a last-minute birth certificate regulation with which none of the white contestants were made to comply. Even though the birth certificate was procured and presented in ample time to enable the young Ellis to play his match as scheduled, he was declared defaulted by the referee when he came to play.

Upon his arrival home, the lad found awaiting him, a letter from the Association in which it was politely stated that it had been their custom in the past to refer all Negro applicants to the American Tennis Association, which is the corresponding colored organization.

Contained also in the letter was the refund of the boys' entrance fee and the request that he return his membership card in the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, which they had issued him.

The boy's father in a politely vigorous reply to the Association, stated that he "deemed it unfair of the Association not to come forward with their views concerning Negro contenders." He also deplored the fact that they had found it necessary to resort to a disheartening, embarrassing runaround to eliminate such contenders from the competition.

Although letters have been written the Association by a prominent New York attorney and The New York Age protesting the unfair discrimnation in this instance and condemning their general attitude as regards Negro entrants in their matches, there is nothing in the act of the Association which would serve as sufficient grounds for legal action.

U.S. LAWN TENNIS BODY BARS YOUTH FROM NET TOURN'Y

N.Y. Star's Application Is Returned When Officials Find He Is Colored

NEW YORK—F. Donald Ellis, 15-year-old tennis star at Boys' High School, was barred from competing in the recently-held national junior and boys' tennis championships under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, it was revealed here this week.

Ellis, member of the high school net team, was urged by teammates and his white coach to enter the tournament. He applied for membership and his application was accepted, but when Ellis reported for practice and officials discovered he was a Negro, a pretex to bar him from participation was found. The officials ordered him to produce a birth certificate, which none of the white contestants had to do.

Defaulted Match

Even though Ellis complied with this requirement in ample time, his match was defaulted by the official in charge when he appeared to play. When Ellis returned to his home, 72 Herkimer Street, he found his application returned, along with his fee. The letter also requested him to return his membership card in the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, which they had issued him.

Protests have been sent the net association by prominent citizens and organizations.

To Attack Color Bars

To Fight Discrimination On Railroads

NEW YORK. — Representative trade unionists and other Negro leaders made plans Sunday at the Harlem Y.M.C.A. for a nation-wide attack on discriminations against Negro railroad workers in the matter of jobs on railroads and membership in railroad unions. Immediate action on a national scale was declared necessary if the Negro is to hold his own in employment in the railroad industry.

The plans made at the meeting include: (1) Conferences with leaders of railroad unions to urge a change of their policies towards Negroes; (2) Court action to compel federal labor boards to act in the matter; (3) Injunctions to prohibit unions which bar Negroes from having the benefit of the protection of federal legislation; (4) a nation-wide campaign for legislation to Negro railroad workers.

The meeting was held in response to a letter sent out to national leaders by John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress and James W. Ford.

Among national leaders who sent messages pledging cooperation was Layton Weston of St. Louis.

Chairman

MRS. E. P. ROBERTS is ... man of the Citizens Committee on Nursing Limitations which is pressing the Department of Hospitals to end the discriminations against Negro student and graduate nurses. A few days ago the group presented a "straight from the shoulder" critique of hospital conditions to Dr. S. S. Goldwater. Forty-two other women work with Mrs. Roberts.

ASKS REMOVAL OF ARMY
CAPTAIN AS WPA PROJECT
HEAD IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 29.- A request that Captain Roy W. Grower, an army officer who has been placed in charge of the Federal Theatre Project in this city, be removed from his post because of his openly declared prejudice against Negroes was made of WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins by the N.A.A.C.P. this week.

Captain Grower's removal also has been asked by the Federal Theatre Project Supervisors Council.

It is charged by the Supervisors Council that in the presence of witnesses Captain Grower, using offensive and insulting language, declared that he would not have Negroes in supervisory positions where they might have to give orders to white people and that as a white person he would not work under a Negro and that he did not expect other white persons to take orders from a Negro.

The N.A.A.C.P. letter signed by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, said:

"We are informed that Captain Grower uses offensive and insulting language in characterizing colored people and has made no secret of his intention to demote or dismiss them, to segregate and humiliate them, and to discriminate against them in every possible way.

"It seems to this Association an obvious truth that a person with the convictions of Captain Grower should hold no WPA administrative post in the City of New York as his attitude is foreign to the official position of the WPA here and foreign also to the traditional official New York policy of no discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.

"Accordingly, this Association urges the removal of Captain Grower without delay."

HARLEM POLITICIAN TO SUE COTTON CLUB FOR DISCRIMINATION

Courier.
Pittsburgh. Pa
2/6/37

(Special to The Courier)

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—A magistrate's court summons was issued Monday to Guy R. Brewer, Harlem civic leader and politician, on his claim that the Cotton Club, famous Broadway night spot, had discriminated against him on account of race.

The summons aims at the arrest of William Becker, white employe, who last week halted Mr. Brewer when he had been assured of reservations over a telephone. According to Brewer, Becker informed him that, "we don't want but so many colored people here."

The incident occurred January 27th when Mr. Brewer decided to celebrate his birthday by taking in the Cotton Club show, made famous by Bill Robinson and Cab Calloway. Brewer, who is secretary of the Beaver-Ramapo Democratic Club, was accompanied by Miss Marie Brown, the club's corresponding secretary. The white employe's remark so riled Mr. Brewer that he went in search of a policeman, but the only one he found was on traffic duty and refused to make the arrest. Brewer then phoned the West 47th station and a cop was dispatched to the Cotton Club. This officer refrained from arresting the white man on grounds that he was not familiar with the section of the State penal code which makes it a misdemeanor to discriminate on account of color.

Mr. Brewer then went to the station house where he lodged his complaint with the desk lieutenant, who upheld Brewer's contention. When the patrolman returned to the Cotton Club the white employe had disappeared.

That It Has Policy Of Excluding Negroes

4-10-37

Knickerbocker Hospital of this city which achieved notoriety on March 11 by delaying in accepting Mrs. W. C. Handy, wife of the famous composer of the "St. Louis Blues" does not have a policy of excluding colored people but has "a policy of treating the sick of our neighborhood regardless of race, color or creed" according to a letter received by the N. A. A. C. P., from E. M. Robinson, president of the hospital board, on Friday.

In a conference at N. A. A. C. P. offices March 29, Mr. Robinson said the woman employe who had refused to accept Mrs. Handy had been transferred to other duties and had no authority to speak for the hospital. He said the hospital had treated Negro patients in its wards and it sometimes had as many as 10 percent of its ward patients colored.

In its letter to the N. A. A. C. P., the hospital declared that it had few applications from colored people for private rooms and that in the last two years, it has had only three such applications and the colored patient had been accepted in each case. The hospital is not equipped to handle contagious diseases and has limited facilities for the treatment of pneumonia, so that these types of patients often have to be sent to other hospitals.

Knickerbocker Hospital is not a city institution but receives about $65,000 a year from the City of New York for certain types of cases and for ambulance service.

The N. A. A. C. P. has requested the city authorities to make official investigation of the hospital and to withdraw any city money from it if it is found that the hospital has a policy of exclusion of patients because of race or color.

OPEN TO ALL
WRITES PRES.

Age

Head of Hospital Denies

Discrimination - 1937

New York.

No, This Ain't the South—It's a New Rochelle Cafe

By Beth McHenry

It isn't Georgia or Mississippi or North Carolina.

It's New Rochelle, New York. But you have to look twice at the sign-post that says so because the things that are happening to the Negro people here in New Rochelle might have taken place under the personal supervision of ex-Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia.

Dr. Uriel Gunthorpe, 39-year-old Negro New Rochelle dentist, could tell you about it. He's the defendant in one case and the plaintiff in another in court action caused by a Jim Crow restaurant owner named Eric Voss.

On the 21st of April at ten thirty in the evening, Dr. Gunthorpe went into Voss' restaurant at 53 Lawton St., for coffee and a sandwich. But Voss doesn't like to serve Negroes. He's got two ways of keeping them out. One is by use of a sign which reads, "One dollar service charge in advance." The other is to lock the door and say he's closed up.

"COFFEE COLD"

When Dr. Gunthrope went into the restaurant, Voss told him, "We are closing and anyway our coffee is cold."

But as the Negro doctor went out the door, a white man—a bus driver—was allowed in and was served. Dr. Gunthorpe returned then Voss seized him by the shoulders and tried to shove him out of door.

At the police station a few minutes later, Voss was filing charges against Dr. Gunthorpe for "disorderly conduct."

Dr. Gunthorpe told me about it. "I feel we must fight this thing now," he said, "because New Rochelle is growing more and more reactionary in its treatment of Negro people. There has been a marked increase of prejudice recently."

"SERVICE CHARGE"

Dr. Gunthorpe's case is not the only Jim Crow business that restaurant owner Voss is mixed up in. Two weeks ago he made use of the "One dollar service charge in advance" sign on another Negro.

Voss never uses that sign on white customers. He used it on Lamar Manley, a young Negro boy who went into the restaurant for a meal. Voss said it was customary and refused to serve Manley unless he paid the dollar, though the meal he was ordering would cost only a few cents. A white man named Tom Burke happened to be sitting at the counter alongside young Manley.

"How come you only charge me a dime for what I got?" Burke asked the restaurant owner. He was eating cake and milk.

Voss didn't have any answer for that one, but now he'll have to think one up, for Manley too has brought charges against the restaurant owner, for violation of Section 514 of the Penal Code, which makes it an offence to "deny another person because of race and color the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of a restaurant. . . ."

CONTRADICTS SELF

Eric Voss is a heavy set man who is very much on the defensive right now. When questioned he contradicts himself, denies that he Jim Crows Negroes in one breath and in the next asserts that "he has the right to choose people he serves."

When Dr. Gunthrope was taken to police headquarters, he told Lieutenant Lackey Curry, the cop in charge, that he wanted to file counter charges against Voss. The police officer's response to this was to search the doctor, insult him and confine him to a cell.

"You can't file charges against Mr. Voss, because he is in business here," Dr. Gunthorpe was told. When the doctor pointed out that he too "is in business," he was slapped by the turnkey and handled roughly.

Dr. Gunthorpe and young Lamar Manley are but two of 6,000 Negroes in New Rochelle who are grossly mistreated.

Although they form one eleventh of the community, they are segregated into the worst districts of the city, charged exorhibitant rents, and given only the poorest jobs. Most of them are domestics. The few Negro people who do manage to get an education, study and practice a profession, are subjected to the sort of insults that many people think occur only down South.

Dr. Gunthorpe's little daughter Martha, one of five children, told me she can just remember when they lived in North Carolina.

"I hear the grown-ups talking," she said. "and I can just remember living in Asheville, N. C. and how our people get treated there. It really don't seem to me that it's much different."

That's a child talking. She's finding out already about Jim Crow away above the Mason Dixon line.

adointaHnowb mlUh

FAIL TO SELL FOOD TO MAN

Negro Brings Charges Against Restaurant

Because he refused to serve a Negro in his restaurant located on Lawton street, New Rochelle, Eric Voss, white, was held in city court on a charge of violating section 514 of the penal law. 4-24-37

LaMar Manley, 14 Morris street, also of New Rochelle, said that he went into the restaurant for a cup of coffee and Voss told him that he would have to pay a cover charge of $1. Manley says there was a sign in the restaurant reading a $1 cover charge, but he saw Tom Burke, white, order a glass of milk and a piece of cake and pay only ten cents for each. He charged racial discrimination.

Voss won an adjournment until Friday, April 23, without making a plea. The complainant's lawyer told the court he planned also to charge a violation of the civil rights law.

WESTCHESTER DENTIST SUES RESTAURANT

Jury Returns Verdict of "Not Guilty" on All Counts

5-15-37

Refused service in a New Rochelle restaurant, Dr. Uriel S. Gunthorpe, prominent dentist of that city, lost a civil suit against the white proprietor last Thursday, when a jury returned a verdict of not guilty on three counts of discrimination brought by the Westchester dentist. Dr. Gunthorpe had charged that the restauranteur, Eric Voss, had violated the state civil rights law by refusing him service on the grounds that he was a Negro.

The courtroom was crowded with curious whites and interested Negroes who were desirous of having the decision bring an end to racial discrimination existing in wealthy Westchester County. Dr. Gunthorpe, who brought the complaint in company with Lemar Manley, 14 Morris street, New Rochelle, charged that he entered the restaurant, at 53 Lawton street, on April 21, and asked for a cup of coffee, but was denied.

An altercation arose between the dentist and the proprietor, Voss, after the service was denied, which resulted in Dr. Gunthorpe and Voss both filing charges of third degree assault against each other. Dr. Gunthorpe's assault case was one of the three counts against Voss which were denied by the jury in Thursday's trial. Dr. Gunthorpe will face trial on Voss' assault charge on Wednesday of next week.

Manley told the court that he entered the restaurant on April 12 and also asked for a cup of coffee. Voss told him he would have to pay a service charge of one dollar. Manley charged, adding that Voss demanded that the money be paid in advance." 5-15-37

Mrs. Voss, wife of the proprietor, testified that she had been told by "certain people" that "certain people would ruin the business if they were permitted to enter the restaurant." Voss told the court that Manley, after being refused service, returned later that evening and became abusive, and that he ordered him from the place as an undesirable customer.

Wilbur Wheeldin and Joseph Woodard, president of the junior branch of N. A. A. C. P., both told the court that they had been refused food in the restaurant. Atty. David Klibanow represented Manley and Gunthorpe, while Harry Bray represented the defendants. The decision of the jury met with the disfavor of the Negro spectators.

JIMCROW POOL FACES COURT ACTION

NEW YORK, June-- (CNA)- The Bronxdale Swimming Pool, Bronxwood Avenue, near White Plains Road, this city, has been served papers in a criminal action for barring a Negro from using the pool.

Crusader News Agency 6-21-37

The summons was served on the managers of the pool by Harry Ashley, who was recently denied admittance to the natatorium. The action was taken on the advice of William Pickens, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, N.Y.

Ashley charges that he was denied admission when he went to the pool to meet a white friend. He was told that the pool was closing for the day. Just at that moment a white man stepped up, bought a ticket and was passed in. The cashier told Ashley that the white man held a season pass, but the man has sworn an affidavit that he has no such pass.

Two white men who witnessed the incident are willing to testify in Ashley's behalf.

The State Committee of the Communist Party has urged all political and mass organizations to protest against the discrimination against the Negro people, and to initiate boycott actions against the pool until it stops its race prejudice.

The pool has been the center of anti-race prejudice struggles for several summers. Last year a number of protest actions were held by white and Negro workers under the leadership of the Communist Party.

New York

The management of the Art Theater Marcy and Fulton signed an agreement with the committee to hire a Negro usher and pay him the same wages as the white usher. A second point on the agreement was that there could be no firing until the reason for dissatisfaction had been discussed with the committee and replacements recommended.

The Art Theater victory follows an intensive campaign conducted by the Civic Affairs Committee and ardently supported by the Communist Party and Young Communist League of Kings County. Less than a month ago, meat markets and stores along Fulton St. began signing up to hire Negro help.

WIN VICTORY IN STORE

The first notable success in the campaign for Negro rights in that neighborhood was at the Phillips Meat Market, which paid $1,000 damages to the family of a young Negro boy who had been mistreated in the store.

Last week, after a week's picket line in front of the theater, the management of the Apollo theater agreed to hire a Negro cashier and a Negro usher.

Hotel Refuses To Rent Room

"I'd prefer you to bring suit than to have you stay here."

In that terse sentence the manager of the Parkside Hotel, Gramercy Park, last Monday allegedly refused to give Mrs. Beulah Whitby, social worker of Detroit, accommodations she had already made through the mail.

Although she was given a room in the Kenmore Hall Hotel, the manager asked Mrs. Whitby to move yesterday, stating that she rented quarters there for only a week. However, Mrs. Whitby, who is said to be on a nervous collapse because of being constantly insulted by New York hotel managers, declared that she rented space in the Kenmore Hall for six weeks. Persons at the New York School of Social Work verified her statement. She is now planning to move into the International House at Columbia University. Meanwhile, she plans to bring suit against the Kenmore Hall as well as the Parkside Hotel for violation of the State Civil Rights Bill.

Case supervisor in the Department of Public Welfare in Detroit and the wife of Dr. Charles Whitby in the Michigan metropolis, Mrs. Whitby came here on July 26 to pursue graduate studies at the New York School of Social Work. She won a fellowship from the State of Michigan. When she applied at the desk for her reservation, Mrs. Whitby said, she was given the "run-around" for at least two hours before the manager finally refused her on the grounds that there were no vacancies.

When the social worker protested that she had written ahead for accommodations, that the situation was embarrassing and threatened to bring suit, the manager then allegedly declared that he would rather have her do that than to allow her to stay in the hotel.

Mrs. Whitby immediately communicated with the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth avenue, and Thurgood Marshall of the legal department called at the hotel. Even then persuasion and threat of suit had no effect on the manager, although it was pointed out to him that there were vacancies in the hotel.

"The loss the hotel will suffer by having as its guest a member of the Negro race will far outweigh the loss that it will suffer by civil action," the manager then declared.

Mrs. Whitby is now staying at Kenmore Hall, Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue. Her reason for choosing a downtown hotel was to be near the school.

Win Fourth Victory for Negro Rights

A fourth victory in the fight for Negro rights in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn was made public yesterday by Alexander Claybourne, field secretary of the Citizens Civic Affairs Committee.

Discrimination — 1937

New York

NURSES REBEL AT TREATMENT

Graduate nurses at Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx, protesting the enforced use of meal tickets, have sent a second letter to Miss Dennhardt, superintendent of nurses at the institution, it was learned by The Amsterdam News this week. The second missive, referring to a recent notice that two meals per day would be allowed instead of one, urged the superintendent to call a meeting in the very near future to discuss the problem.

Whether any date for the requested meeting had been set could not be learned up to press time but indications from the protesting group were to the effect that the matter would be pushed until some settlement was reached.

The situation, in which more than 50 graduate nurses, employed in the institution without room and board, have taken part, had its beginning, according to report, when a notice was posted in the hospital more than a month ago, putting into effect a ruling that only one meal a day would be allowed to hospital employees, nurses included, instead of the three which had been the custom before the inception of the eight-hour day. The notice further advised that special meal tickets were to be used by the employees without which no one would be served.

Resentment over the new ruling which, they charge, tends to encourage discourtesy to them by the kitchen attendants in the institution, increased among the nurses when, on several occasions, misplacing of a meal ticket resulted in considerable inconvenience for one of their number.

Should Be Exempt.

Insisting that as professional persons, they should be exempt from restrictions placed upon ordinary workers, a group of nurses finally circulated a letter to Miss Dennhardt and, after securing more than 50 signitures, forwarded it to her requesting a conference to discuss the matter.

Meeting with a delegation from the group, in answer to the first note, Miss Dennhardt professed herself unable to take any immediate definite action, but promised another conference later.

Last week another notice was posted in the hospital raising the allowance from one to two meals a day, but advising that the meal tickets would continue in use "merely as a means of checking up on the number of meals served."

The posting of this notice, together with the failure of Miss Dennhardt to communicate with them, directly was described as the reason for the sending of the second letter by the group.

The "reserved tables" incident which precipitated a walkout of more than 350 nurses charging segregation at Sea View Hospital last week, was seen as officially closed this week with the revelation that a dietitian at the institution had been rebuked as the instigator of the affair. Blame had been fixed upon the particular employee after a second investigation by authorities, it was hinted, and a rebuke administered. The name of the dietitian was withheld, however.

Whether the matter would be allowed to rest at that could not be ascertained as efforts to contact those designated as ringleaders in the protest proved unavailing.

The affair, evoking considerable comment as the first known instance of such action on the part of nurses, had its inception at the opening of the dining hall in the newly built nurses' home of the institution. Negro nurses, of whom there is overwhelming majority on the staff, entering the room for the first time, found a group of the tables set off by themselves and surmounted by placards on which were inscribed "Reserved for white White Dress Nurses."

Indignant, the colored nurses left immediately without waiting to be served and, when word of the incident spread around the hospital, the entire body of Negro nurses refused to enter the dining room until the offending signs were removed.

A hasty conference on the spot with Lorna Doone Mitchell, superintendent of nurses at the hospital; Mayor LaGuardia, Commissioner of Hospitals Goldwater and Borough President Palma, who had been hastily summoned, resulted in the signs being removed immediately and promise of further official investigation.

Discrimination—1937

New York.

Settling Of Phillips Assault Case By Citizens' Committee And YCL Is Significant Deed In Local History

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

Overshadowing all other events in the Negro life of the borough this week a significant seventy-two hour news drama moved to a swiftly triumphant conclusion in Brooklyn when representatives of the lay class of the race made the first great step in the breaking down of discrimination and prejudice against their people.

This significant happening had three impressive acts the first of which began when undersized anaemic John Wilson, during an argument with 19-year-old Leo Toscano, employee of the Phillip Meat Market, 1592 Fulton street, was brutally beaten in the store when he returned, having made a purchase, to claim change which he stated he had never received. It swept on with the subsequent wrath of two thousand indignant Negroes who gathered about the Phillips Meat Market clamoring for Toscano's arrest. It gathered momentum when, with the intervention of the Citizens' Civic Affairs Committee and the Young Communist League Stuyvesant Branch, pickets were thrown about the shop, the police prevailed upon to arrest Toscano and the temper of the crowd cooled off to reasoning point.

Hold Monster Meeting.

And the second act which took place in the auditorium of the Howland Studio on Wednesday evening, the night after the brutal assault, was more exciting and significant than the first. For there between four and five hundred of the Negroes of the neighborhood gathered in organized indignation and protest at the call of the Citizens' Committee and the Commuist League. And it was there that Leo Phillips, proprietor of the shop in which the boy had been assaulted, and employer of Toscano, appeared to plead his case. It was a hard and onerous task he had to perform. Caught in a maelstrom of complications for which he was not directly to blame, he nevertheless represented to the large crowd gathered there the discrimination, prejudice and economic unfairness of which for years Negroes of the borough and of the nation have been victims. Ill at ease, nervous and distraught, Phillips explained his case.

He thanked the organization which had called the meeting tor giving him the chance to explain his position. He deeply appreciated their tolerance in the matter and was willing to abide by any of their demands on behalf of the boy and his parents and the community. He pointed out that he was aware that a great injustice had been done and that it was his responsibility to rectify it. The placing of the pickets in front of the shop after the incident, he said, was a wise step to avert bloodshed and violence. He offered his complete apology.

And yet during that manly speech made by the store proprietor there were, now and then, angry outbursts from individuals and groups in the audience; cries of "Close all the Phillips stores," "Put him out of business" and the like. And each time the chairman banged for order while Phillips gazed about apprehensively but went courageously on with his defense. He declared that together with the organizations' representatives he had drawn up some provisions which, subject to the audiences' approval, he would act on to recompense for the great injustice which had been done.

The employee who had struck the boy should be immediately fired. This had been done.

The boy was entitled to some fresh air, four weeks in camp. At this the wrath of the crowd broke out anew.

"Pay him cash," some shouted, others shook their fists. And it was a little time before Chairman Robert Campbell, secretary of the Stuyvesant Branch YCL, could restore order to inform the crowd that these proposals were only subject to their approval and that amendments could be made by them when the speaker had finished. And now Phillips, more nervous still, went on to say that he realized the pressing problems of the colored race. That because he realized these things, he was willing to devote some of the time on his regular radio hour to broadcast them over the air beginning in September. This pleased the crowd and they reacted with tumultous applause. He promised to employ a Negro butcher and cashier.

Phillips Leaves Meeting

His speech over, the presiding officer suggested that it would be wisdom to allow the merchant to leave that the crowd might discuss his proposals and pass on them or amend them. This was done. And what followed was one of the most spirited and intelligent meetings which this neighborhood has ever seen.

Never before, it is the writer's opinion, have an organized mass of people gotten together with so much energy and intelligence to decide a problem which was wide and far-reaching. Discussion was led by the witty, clarion-voiced Alexander Clayborn, held secreary of the Citizens Committee. Passionately and over wild applause, he pleaded for intelligence and tolerance. Vigorously he lambasted the ministry which took no part in fights of this kind for the good of the race but looked only for their own welfare. Point by point he drove home the fact that the Citizens Committee woull fight tooth and nail until the section was rid of such happenings and Negroes were respected.

"There Are More Phillipses"

And Clayborne was followed by Thomas Truesdale, member of the Communist League.

"Tonight," cried Truesdale, "we are signing our own emancipation. Yesterday, something happened on Fulton street. I suppose it has been happening on Fulton street as long as there have been Negroes on this street. But never before in the history of our neighborhood nas so large an audience gathered to guarantee that it will not happen again. I am proud of the Communist Party and the Citizens Committee."

And followed speakers from the audience. Men who laid no claim to oratory. But men sincere and seared by burning wrongs and unfairness. Men whose indignation lent them eloquence, whose emotions lent them dignity. They were not satisfied with just one Phillips, they declared, there are Phillipses and Phillipses all up and down Fulton street. They were going to settle him and then they were going out to get the others. And their next move, they declared, and their next move they declared, would be the Brooklyn Apollo Theatre, a theatre supported almost completely by Negroes, where out of approximately thirteen employees only three are Negroes and fill menial jobs.

Cried Harry Newton:

"We are here to decide tonight whether Phillips stays in business, and if so, under what terms, or whether he closes that shop completely."

Wilson, father of the injured lad was then called on to speak his opinion on the proposals for recompense. And it seemed for a few moments in the packed and jammed Howland Studio that the terms would go through with no cash reinstatement.

Cry For $1000 Payment

But there came the high spot of the meeting when a lithe, dark brownskinned man seated in the front, stood up and shaking with emotion condemned any such thought as allowing things to be settled upon such meager terms. Then, full with sincere anger, he rushed out of the hall. Your reporter couldn't find out his name but he was the unknown hero who roused the crowd to the pitch where they decided that the lad must be paid a cash amount to satisfy their injured pride and the insult done to the community and race. From somewhere in the front a gentleman stood up and announced:

"I have just conferred with Mr. Wilson and he says that he will demand one thousand dollars."

Pandemonius broke loose. A happy infectious pandemonium, in which caps were tossed to the ceiling, voices raised loudly in approval. A committee of fifteen was appointed to enter into negotiations with Phillips the next morning and the meeting was adjourned.

Last Act One Of Heroism

The last act was an act of moral heroism. Nine o'clock that dull, teeming Thursday morning, the group of fifteen met in tront of the Howland Studio and marched to the Phillips market a block away. There, contrary to previous agreement, they found the shop open, although Phillips had been warned not to resume business until negotiations had been closed. Promptly, pickets with signs, were thrown about the store and Phillips located.

The merchant, five minutes later, ordered his employees to close the shop until further notice while from ten o'clock that morning until 3.30 in the afternoon ,at 155 Decatur street, he and the special committee put their heads together to draw up a settlement. And by 3.30 with the Wilson family, the Citizens Committee and the YCL represented by Attorney Geo. Fish of the ILD staff and Phillips by his attorney, Manuel Maxwell of 257 Fifth avenue, things had been amicably arranged with a decided settlement of $1000 for the injured lad and the additional demands previously imposed by the committee.

Store Opens Again

Thus closed the mighty drama with a triumph grander than the Wilson case. It was the triumph of a people clamoring to be treated fairly. It was a triumph of silent intelligence and the power of organized action over disorganized violence.

And that afternoon the Phillips Market was again open for business. But most significant of all was the fact that in the various roles they played everyone was a sincere actor. The YCL and The Citizens Comittee played well their parts in settling peacably and with a minimum of disaster, a situation which might have flared into racial disturbance.

The community acquitted itself in its ability to keep cool while arbitration brought things to a close.

And much to be admired was the Merchant Phillips himself, who now stands high in the estimation

of the neighborhood. For he acted like a man shouldering heavy but rightful responsibility for an act of which he was not directly guilty. And ever generous, the Negro peoples of Brooklyn, joined in approbation of the stand he took in gracefully paving the price. As one member of the committee observed:

"This is a significant victory which will open the eyes of all merchants, big and small, in the borough. Phillips was not so important. It was the fact that he was caught in an unfortunate situation. But he had to pay, had to be the model and example for his brother business men who consistently give the Negroes who support him a rotten break. We all all admire him for being a man.'

It was a drama which the people of Brooklyn will never forget

Mr. Phillips Regrets

the ill-advised and brutal action on the part of a former employee of his in his Meat Market at 1592 Fulton street on Thursday afternoon, July 13th. He is happy to state that a fair settlement of the unfortunate occurrence has been made with the parents of the boy and the people of the community. He solicits the continued patronage of the neighborhood which has been extended him for the past seventeen years.

This Is Our Season For Big

SUMMER SPECIALS

FREE -- One Package Sliced Bacon with each purchase of 50c or over.

Legs of genuine spring lamb .....
Fresh neck bones 5½c
Smoked pig knuckles 10c

PHILLIPS MARKET

1592 FULTON STREET

Opposite Sumner Ave., Brooklyn, New York

COLORED HELP EMPLOYED

Refused Room, 2 Sue Harlem Hotel for Ban

NEW YORK—Because a clerk at the Hotel Theresa, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, largest hotel in Harlem, told two colored men there were no more rooms, but rented one a few minutes later to a white man, the hotel faces two $500 damage suits.

Adolphus Linton, editor of a Harlem weekly, and Jack Butler, social worker, sought rooms at the hotel on May 11. The white guest who later procured a room agreed to testify for them in a suit charging violation of New York's civil rights law.

Cite Trustees

As a result, the complaint was drawn and papers were served on George M. Sidenberg, stock broker, and Dennis G. Brussel, advertising official. Brussel and Sidenberg, with Mrs. Theresa Sidenberg, are trustees of the Gustavus Sidenberg estate, owner of the hotel.

Martin S. Zisser, of the firm of Zisser and Schlau, attorney for the plaintiffs, said:

"Neither of my clients is interested in the mere damages. They only want vindication for themselves and their race.

Forced Downtown

"Both Mr. Linton and Mr. Butler feel that members of their race should not be barred from the largest and best hotel in the center of Harlem. Prominent colored leaders and celebrities are forced to live downtown when they visit New York because the one acceptable hotel in the world's largest colored community will not admit them."

E. H. Wright, manager of the Hotel Theresa, declined to comment on the charges. The law firm of Isaacs and Isaacs entered a general denial of all charges in answer to the suit.

Butler lives at 312 W. 133rd Street, and Linton lives at 634 St. Nicholas Avenue.

FORCED TO STAY ON BOARD BOAT

Refused Admission To Beach And Service To Cafeteria

YONKERS, N. Y.—One hundred and fifty Negro Republicans who went on a boat ride to Roton Point, Conn., July 30, found upon arrival that the Roton Point Park bars their race. Refused admission to the bathing beach and terrace restaurant, the colored group remained on board the boat.

The Negroes were a part of more than one thousand members of a regular Republican organization of this city which has voted to hold no further outings at the Connecticut pleasure resort because of this race ban.

Discrimination Against Negro Nurses At Seaview Hospital Proves A Myth

By P. PRESTON RICHARDSON

Careful investigation by The Age last week of alleged discrimination against Negro nurses in the dining room at Seaview Hospital, where it was charged that certain tables had been set apart for nurses of color, proved to be an effort on the part of certain disgruntled employees who, not having the welfare of the institution at heart, were endeavoring to stir up class conflict and to spread a propaganda of institutional prejudice at the first opportunity that presented itself. In this instance they failed.

Charges of discrimination were brought and notice of them transmitted to Commissioner Goldwater and the Mayor, without notice to the institutional heads including Mrs. Lorna Doone Mitchell, superintendent of nurses, when, a few days ago, nurses entering the dining room for breakfast noticed penciled cards on certain tables which bore the notice that those tables were for white graduate nurses only. A storm of protest immediately broke loose and the nurses walked from the dining room leaving their breakfast untouched. Some suggested notifying Mrs. Mitchell; others persuaded them to send notification direct to the Mayor, to Commissioner Goldwater and to the newspapers. The latter was done.

Word was finally brought to the attention of Mrs. Mitchell who made an immediate investigation, taking with her a colored supervisory nurse. This investigation disclosed that the cards were placed on the tables by some minor employee in the dietician's department. The identity of this person has not been determined but prompt disciplinary action is promised against him or her as soon as the identity is made, Mrs. Mitchell said.

An apology was made to Mrs. Mitchell last Wednesday night at a meeting of the nurses called to discuss the matter after the facts were brought to light. And it was promised her that in the future where there should occur any infraction of policy that she would first be given an opportunity to correct it. Mrs. Mitchell accordingly advised her staff that "suspended judgment was a triumph of educational discipline."

Since the occurrence of the unfortunate incident, Mrs. Mitchell and her staff of supervisory nurses, colored and white, who formerly dined in a dining room set apart for them have now moved into the main dining room with all of the nurses so that no feeling of difference can be entertained.

An interview with Mrs. Christine H. Sumner, supervisor of the Nurses Home, and Miss Petra Pinn, her assistant, brought to light certain interesting facts concerning Mrs. Mitchell.

Said Mrs. Sumner: "We here do not think of Mrs. Mitchell as a superintendent; we think of her as one of us. And if you could know her as we do you would express the same opinion. She is always going out of her way to do something for this or that nurse or for all of the nurses. Why, do you know that under her administration the social life of this institution has been greatly enhanced. Come to one of our parties or to one of our dances and you will see Mrs. Mitchell mixing in the group, greeting this one and that one and enjoying a dance—just like anyone else.

Under her administration the salary of out-of-state nurses has been increased from $45 to $75 monthly where the nurse stays at the hospital, and from $65 to one hundred and five where the nurse stays outside.

"To say that Mrs. Mitchell would sanction anything that is unfair, impartial or discriminatory is not only false but ridiculous."

The unrest at the hospital did not last longer than the breakfast hour.

Discrimination–1937

New York.

COLOR LINE KEEPS WOMAN WAITING 1 HR. IN AMBULANCE

Amsterdam News
3-20-37

Knickerbocker Hospital, Which Gets City Aid, Harangues Over Admitting Wife of "Father of the Blues"

New York N.Y.

An act of discrimination bordering on barbarism was perpetrated against Mrs. William C. Handy, wife of the "Father of the Blues," by officials of the Knickerbocker Hospital, 70 Convent avenue, early last Thursday morning. Mrs. Handy, who was rushed to the hospital critically ill in a private ambulance, was left lying outside for nearly an hour because she was a Negro. Although she was finally admitted, she died at 9 a.m. of a cerebral hemorrhage.

While Mrs. Handy was outside the hospital in an ambulance hired from the Scully-Walton Ambulance Service, a switchboard operator told William C. Handy: "We don't accept Negroes in this hospital."

Meantime, a woman in charge of the business office telephoned to Dr. Farrow R. Allen, of 337 West 138th street, who had attended Mrs. Handy at her home, and who had arraigned for admitting her into the hospital accusing him of misrepresenting the case to her over the telephone.

The woman said to Dr. Allen "Doctor, you did not tell us that this patient was colored."

"Color has nothing whatsoever to do with it," Dr. Allen replied. "I gave the diagnosis and symptoms over the telephone, and that was all that was necessary."

Argues Over Color.

She retorted: "We do not take colored patients in our private wards, and since you did not tell me that she was colored you misrepresented the case."

Dr. Allen then said to her: "I don't think you are capable of thinking, and I hope you would not put a person at the point of death out into the street."

Although Dr. Allen asked the woman to give him her name, she refused to do so, and hung up the telephone receiver.

During all of this time the requests of Mr. Handy, his brother, C. E. Handy, and his son, Wyer, to accept the patient into the hospital, were ignored. Mrs. Handy was left alone in the ambulance, and was admitted only after a few minutes less than an hour had been wasted by the hospital officials in deciding whether they should admit a Negro.

Dr. Allen was called to the home of Mrs. Handy, 400 Convent avenue, at 2 a.m. last Thursday morning to treat her. The patient was suffering from a cerebral hemorrhage, and he advised that she be taken to a hospital immediately.

Calls Physician Friend.

Mr. Handy then called Dr. J. M. Davies, a friend of the family and a member of the staff of Knickerbocker Hospital; and Dr. Davies told Mr. Handy to take his wife to Knickerbocker, and that he would attend her at 7 a.m. that morning.

Dr. Allen telephoned to the hospital, informing the officials of the condition of the patient. He was told by an official that only private rooms were available and that the patient would have to be brought to the hospital in a private ambulance. Immediate arrangements were made by Dr. Allen, with permission of Mr. Handy, to carry Mrs. Handy to the hospital in a private ambulance. When she arrived there she was forced to remain outside in the ambulance.

After having been made to wait with his dying wife outside in the ambulance, Mr. Handy was called by a nurse and informed that the charge for a private room was $9 a day. Mr. Handy said that he told the nurse that he had been informed previously that the charge was $6 a day. However he wrote a check for $63 for one week's hospitalization, and then his wife was carried into the building, where she died a few hours later.

Funeral services for Mrs. Handy were held from the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138th street near Seventh avenue, on Monday afternoon, with the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., officiating.

Born 62 years ago in Henderson, Ky., Mrs. Handy, whose maiden name was Price, would have celebrated her 39th wedding anniversary to the composer of the world-famous "St. Louis Blues" this coming July. Although never reaching the eminence of her husband, she was a lover of poetry and had written, although never published, a number of verses.

Surviving are her husband, two sisters, two brothers, a brother-in-law and a sister-in-law, five children and five grandchildren.

"Although death was practically inevitable," Dr. Allen said, "it certainly was an unjustifiable and cruel way to treat a dying woman, who was not applying for charity, but who was fully able to pay the hospital for services. Even if it had been a charity case, no tax-free public institution, which is maintained in part by the City of New York, had a right to discriminate against a person for one second because of color."

Mr. Handy Affected.

Visibly affected by the treatment meted out to his wife by officials of the hospital, Mr. Handy said: "I have been generous in giving benefits all over the country for charitable and other organizations, and I have never regarded race as a barrier in any of my work. To have been treated like that by a hospital in New York City was an insult to common decency."

It was revealed that Knickerbocker and other hospitals in the city openly discriminate against Negroes, even when they are suffering from a serious illness or critical injury. The Knickerbocker is a private institution and it has no free wards or beds. The city, however, pays for indigent people taken there. It is a tax exempt institution, and its ambulance service is paid for and operated by the city.

A regulation of the department of hospitals of the city requires all hospitals with ambulance services financed by the city to take all seriously ill or injured cases to the nearest hospital. Yet, it was learned that ambulances from Knickerbocker and other hospitals in or near Harlem seldom take a Negro to their institutions, even when a patient is picked up in the immediate vicinity, and regardless of how critical his condition is. In almost all cases Negroes are taken to Harlem Hospital, which is invariably overcrowded.

A number of deaths, it was found out, have resulted from delays caused by ambulances from Knickerbocker, Sydenham, Columbus and other hospitals going entirely out of their way and often passing their own doors to take Negroes to Harlem Hospital.

A prominent physician said that the number of such deaths could not be calculated, but that many lives could have been saved, or at least prolonged, if the ambulance service from these hospitals did not discriminate against Negroes.

COLOR BARRIER CUT IN N.Y. HIGH SCHOOL

Afro-American

NEW YORK —Exclusion of colored students from George Washington High School was halted last week with changes in the school's district to include Harlemites.

10-30-37

The Committee for Better Schools in Harlem has fought for two years to blot out school zoning which kept Harlemites from some high schools. George Washington's new territory takes in western Harlem.

Catholics Shy On Jim Crow

Declaring that a committee has been named by the Catholic Interracial Council to study the question and that "any attempt to solve the problem by other means will fail," Catholic leaders of both races declined last week to make statements for publication in The Amsterdam News concerning the Walter Petry school discrimination case.

George K. Hunton, secretary, and the Rev. Fr. John LaFarge, S. J., chaplain, both white, of the Interracial Council, said they held to the view that it was a matter for the council to consider.

Dr. Hudson J. Oliver, president of the Interracial Council, and Elmo M. Anderson, of the Catholic Board for Mission Work Among Colored People, shied away from making a statement.

"Race prejudice and discrimination within the church and its schools will not only affect religious conviction of the 250,000 Negro Catholics in the country, but such practices will act as a deterrent to the 13,000,000 other Negroes who are now outside the church," was the opinion of a prominent Catholic layman.

Refused Admittance.

Two weeks ago, The Amsterdam News revealed how the sister in charge of registration at All Saints Catholic School, Madison avenue and 130th street, refused to register five-year-old Walter Petry on September 10 when his mother applied to have him admitted to the school for the fall term; and that although the rector, the Rev. Father Joseph Cherry, and Patrick Cardinal Hayes, archbishop of New York, had been written too concerning the matter, no replies had been received up to that time.

It is now one month since the letters were mailed and still no answers have been received. Mrs Lois Petry, the boy's mother, said last Friday.

According to resolutions adopted by the Catholic Interracial Council in September and published in the Interracial Review for October, definite and consistent action is planned to cope with prejudice and discrimination in Catholic schools.

The resolutions, after citing the Holy Scriptures, the Encyclical on Catholic education by Pope Pius XI and pastoral letters of 1866 and 1919 to the American hierarchy, declare, among other things, "that everything possible be done to open wide the doors of every Catholic institution of learning, particularly elementary schools, to every Catholic child of whatsoever race or condition of life."

The pastoral letter of 1919 declares, "in the name of justice and charity, we deprecate most earnestly all attempts at stirring up racial hatred; for this, while it hinders the progress of all our people, and especially of the Negro, in the sphere of temporal welfare places serious obstacles to the advance of religion among them."

"We concur in the belief," the pastoral letter continues, "that education is the practical means of bettering their condition; and we emphasize the need of combining moral and religious training with the instruction that is given them in other branches of knowledge."

It is believed that the foregoing resolutions and the pressure that is certain to be exerted by the Interracial Council on those guilty of maintaining discriminatory policies in church and school will eventually solve the so-called race problem among Catholics.

MAYOR LAGUARDIA ASKED TO
PROBE COLOR-LINE IN HOSPITAL

City Executive Requested to Withhold Funds from Semi-Private Knickerbocker Hospital If It Maintains Color-Line; Mrs. W. C. Handy Kept Waiting Hour in Ambulance

Press Service-Pittsburgh Courier
3-27-37 New York Bureau

New York, March 27.- In a vigorous protest against the treatment accorded the late Mrs. W. C. Handy by Knickerbocker hospital of this city, the N.A.A.C.P. has written Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia demanding that all city funds and services now extended to Knickerbocker hospital be withdrawn because the institution refuses to accept Negro patients.

Knickerbocker hospital is not a municipal institution, but it receives aid from the City of New York through its ambulance service and through payment by the city for certain classes of patients treated there. The hospital property is also tax-exempt.

The incident which stirred all Harlem to anger was the refusal of Knickerbocker hospital on March 11 to admit Mrs. W. C. Handy for treatment. Mrs. Handy, wife of the composer of the world famous "St. Louis Blues", was visited by her physician at 2 a.m. March 11 and immediate hospitalization was ordered. A reservation was made for her at Knickerbocker hospital and a private ambulance engaged to take her there.

When the ambulance arrived at the hospital, the officials on duty announced that they could not take Mrs. Handy because she was a Negro. The desperately ill woman was left lying in an ambulance for one hour while officials wrangled over admitting her. She finally was admitted but died two hours later. The N.A.A.C.P. letter to Mayor LaGuardia states:

"It is intolerable that a hospital supported in part by tax money from all of the people of the City of New York should set up a condition that it will not receive sick and dying patients because of the accident of their color. This is an inhumanity which should not be endured by the officials of the City of New York and which will not be endured by the Negro citizens.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls upon you and through you upon the Commissioner of Hospitals, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, to make immediate inquiry to secure officially the policy of the Knickerbocker Hospital, and all other hospitals which receive financial assistance from the City of New York, on the matter of their reception and treatment of citizens without regard to color. We request most emphatically that if it be found from your inquiry that hospitals of this class - that is receiving funds from the City of New York - do have policies discriminating against Negro citizens of New York, you take prompt steps to withhold such monies as are now being sent to these hospitals on the ground that they are not serving all the citizens of New York and, therefore, are not entitled to receive city funds or services in any shape or manner."

Here's New Kind Of Jim Crow!

NEW YORK CITY. — (ANP)— Rather than admit a colored man to the Bronxdale Swimming Pool; the manager ordered the pool closed early on the morning of June 3rd, blaming "inclement weather" for his action. This was the testimony in the case against Harold Bienenstock, 28, 2016 Bronxdale Avenue and his brother Arthur, 25, of 915 West End Avenue presented by Harry S. Ashley, 40, a teacher of chemistry, residing at 2700 Bronx Park East.

Ashely said he was invited to go swimming by Alfred Rosetti, 690 Allerton Avenue and that his friend promised to leave a ticket at the cashiers office for him. Ashley s'ayed at home to finish his breakfast with Rosetti preceeding him to the pool.

When he arrived at the pool and asked for the ticket, Ashley said the cashier informed him no ticket had been left for him. While Ashley and the younger Bienenstock were engaged in the dispute, the manager came up and said he was going to close the pool for the day as the weather was inclement and the poor patronage did not warrant keeping open.

As the three quarreled over the matter, Rosetti, seeking Ashley, came out of the pool in his bathing suit and also took part in the discussion. While the elder Bienenstock insisted Ashley couldn't go in because he was going to close the pool Max Field, 2800 Bronx Park strode over, listened to what was going on and volunteered the information that he had bought a ticket after Ashley had been denied admittance.

Discrimination—1937

North Carolina.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 20, 1937

NEGROES PROTEST AGAINST PAGEANT

Ushers Union Declares Demonstration Depicts Only Bright Side Of Schools

Attacking the education pageant to be staged here Friday as giving an untrue picture of the history of Negro education in North Carolina, and as being discriminatory by omitting Negroes from the finale, the Interdenominational Ushers union last night unanimously opposed participation in the drama on the part of Negro school children, according to L. E. Austin, spokesman for the group. He said the union is composed of ushers in Negro churches.

Austin said the union represents 21 Negro churches in Durham and that about 60 delegates voted against participation last night. He declared the pageant depicts only the bright side of Negro education in the state.

Asked if any Negro parents had forbidden their children to take part in the play, Austin said that he had and that others had also.

Discrimination – 1937

Ohio

Ohio Sheriff Makes Good His Promise "To End Segregation At Jail"

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—Segregation at the Cleveland County jail here received its first official ouster when the keys of the County Sheriff were turned over to Martin B. O'Donnel by defeated Sheriff Sulzman last week. The new sheriff, during his campaign, pledged himself to rid the jail of all types of discrimination and segregaton. Negro voters, cognizant of the practices used by Sulzman, his predecessor who in one instance had an injunction suit brought against him by the NAACP to stop segregation of prisoners, rallied to the support of O'Donnell.

Inducted into office, Sheriff O'Donnell made the following statement, "No attempt will be made at present to make a sudden shift in the present group of prisoners, but as new ones come in they will be mixed and separated only according to their records.

To further evidence his intent to vary from former pactices of discrimination, the new Sheriff named seven Negroes as his aides. They were Walter Brown, Peter Boult, Lord Brown, Thomas Jaggers, Owen Taylor George Sims, and Mrs. Watkins Davis. There has never been more than three Negro deputies on the staff of any former sheriff, and when O'Donnell took office, there were only two, both appointed by Sulzman. It has also been a general practice for the Sheriff to withhold his Negro appointments until the force has been filled from other groups. Sheriff O'Donnell gave the Negroes first consideration, which is an unusual precedent in the history of that or any public office. He is also making good his statement, "You will not only be satisfied with the quantity of appointments, but also with the quality of those selected."

The sheriff did not fail to make it plain that all appointees would act in the capacity for which they are appoined, and no curtailment of duties or responsibilities would be made because of color.

MEASURE GOES TO HOUSE FOR FINAL ACTION

Unknown to the rank and file of Negro citizenry for whose benefit a long and hard-fought battle has been staged, the Ohio legislature is within a few hours of long desired legislation that will put "teeth" into the Ohio Civil Rights Bill, by amending it to include retail stores. The motor for this amendment was started more than a year ago, when prominent Negro citizens in face of severe criticism by those who termed them "stuck-ups", became willing victims of prejudiced clerks and managers of Cleveland's jim-crow department stores in order to provide test cases. In every case Ohio judges interpreted the exisiting civil rights bill as inadequate to cover retail stores.

The N. A. A. C. P. immediately took up the fight to amend the bill, and assisted by leaders of both races influenced Senator Keith Lawrence to introduce the amended bill in the State Senate. The services of former Senator Marvin C. Harrison, who wrote the amended bill, and Attorneys Chester Gillespie and Norman McGhee of the N. A. A. C. P. who led the fight for the amendment were large factors in bringing the bill before the legislature.

Tuesday, the Senate passed the amended bill, and sent it to the House judiciary committee for study. Yesterday it was reported upon favorably by this committee and sent to the house for final action that will make it law. As we go to press, local sponsors of the bill, and officials of the N. A. A. C. P. entertain highest hopes that the bill will assuredly be passed.

Final passage of the bill will assure to the Negroes of Ohio the fullest rights before the law, and will prohibit any type of retail store from refusing service, merchandise to any person because of race or color.

Amendment To Civil Rights Statute Of Ohio Urged By NAACP Conference Of Branches

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 26—A letter strongly urging vigorous support of the proposed amendment to the Civil Rights Statute of Ohio was sent this week to the 178 senators and representatives of the Ohio legislature by the Ohio State conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In addition, each of the twenty-one Ohio branches of the NAACP has been asked to follow up the work of the state conference by urging the senators and representatives from each district to support the amendment. It is the plan also of the state conference to employ a representative to work actively in Columbus for favorable action.

The text of the proposed amendment is:

Whoever, being the proprietor or his employee, keeper or manager of an inn, restaurant, eating house barber shop, public conveyance by air, land or water, theatre, store or other place for the sale of merchandise or any other place of public accommodation or amusement, owned or operated publicly or privately, denies to a citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens and regardless of color or race, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, or, being a person who aides or incites the denial thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days or both.

The proposed amendment is being urged because of the recent case in which Mrs. Ellen Sissle was refused service by the Women's Wearing Apparel shop in the Terminal Tower building in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Sissle brought suit for violation of the Ohio Civil Rights Act and a verdict in her favor was awarded by the lower court. On appeal, however, the decision of the lower court was reversed on the grounds that the Ohio Statute, as it now reads, does not classify a dress shop as being a place of public accommodation.

The Ohio State conference of branches has asked the cooperation of all interested organizations and individuals to secure passage of the amendment in order that the civil rights of members of the Race in Ohio may be safeguarded.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM HON. HARRY C. SMITH, EDITOR OF THE "CLEVELAND GAZETTE," AND FATHER OF OHIO'S CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

March 22, 1937.

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
Editor "The Union",

Friend Dabney:—The bill to amend Section 12940 of the General Code of Ohio relative to Civil Rights, is in error when it says that the Ohio Civil Rights statute needs to be amended because, "as construed by the courts", citizens of this State "are not now fully and adequately protected in their rights". That is not true. The "courts" have not so construed the law. Furthermore, there has been no such decision by the Ohio Supreme Court, which is the court of the last resort in all State matters.

The Sissle-Harvey, Inc. case was won in Judge Lewis Drucker's Municipal Court of Cleveland, only to have that court's decision nullified temporarily, at least, by a decision of the Appellate Court of this city which thus recognized the Harvey Company Inc. as a "private business", basing its decision on that ground.

The Harvey Company, Inc., advertises in Cleveland publications, soliciting and receiving the trade of the public. It enjoys the protection of the public utilities (police, fire, etc.) of this city and State. Therefore, it can not possibly be a "private business". A decision of the Ohio Supreme Court on this phase of the Sissle-Harvey, Inc. case is what should have been sought. The Supreme Court's refusal to review the Sissle-Harvey, Inc. case did not and does not amount to an affirmation of the Appellate court decision and leaves undecided the general question as to whether or not such a store as the Harvey, Inc. store is a "private business" and for that reason **may refuse to sell to citizens** of color and others.

The Ohio Civil Rights law is alright and has been upheld in its entirety by the Ohio Supreme Court ever since the writer secured its enactment while a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1894.

HARRY C. SMITH,

Editor "The Gazette", Cleveland, O

To Test New Rights Bill

Ohioans Plan Case Under Amended Law

CINCINNATI.— (ANP) —This city's first test case of the newly amended civil rights law barring discrimination is pending with the arrest Friday of Norman Linz, white, manager of the RKO Capitol theatre, on a warrant sworn out by Miss Louise Stallworth.

The woman charges Linz with refusing her admission to the theater. Both races are showing great interest in the trial, which Police Judge William D. Alexander continued until September 1.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 14. — Setting a new standard of liberalism, the Ohio Legislature under the control of the Democratic Party, passed by a vote 126 to 2, Tuesday passed the bill introduced by State Senator Keith Lawrence amendind the Ohio Civil Rights Laws, definitely retail stores and all other placed of public accomodation as being required to serve all persons regardless of race, or color.

The vote came following appearance at the Assembly of a group of influential citizens from all sections of the State, headed by Attorney Norman L. McGhee, of Cleveland, chairman of the Legislature Committee of the Cleveland Branch N. A. A. C. P. It marked the clumination of the fight started by Chester K. Gillespie, president of the Cleveland Branch, and McGhee, co-counsel, in the now famous Sissle-Harvey case to compel a women's wearing apparel shop in the Terminal Tower at Cleveland to pay damages for refusing to serve Helen Sissle, a colored patron.

Necessity for the amendment ggrew out of the decision of the Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals, holding that retail stores might refuse to serve Negro patrons, or others for any or no reason under the existing civil rights laws of Ohio. Undaunted by the adverse decision of the Court of AAppeals, and later the refusal of the Supreme Court of Ohio to review the case, Gillespie and McGhee took the fiht for civil rights for Colored people to the Ohio Legislature where their efforts were finally crowned with success.

McGhee, as chairman of the Legislation Committee, formed a Citizens Committee of which former State Senator Marvin C. Harrison served as chairman, and on which served among Marc J. Grossman, David H. Pierce, L. Pearl Mitchell, Curtis Carvin, Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, W. H. Riggs, Robert Shauter S. A. Grizzle, Ted Cox, George Palda, George V. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. Gorman, Mrs. Lena G. Brown, Rev. R. M. Caver, Dr. J. A. Owen, Rev. J W. Ribbins, Edward Olds, Maude White, J. W. Elder, Jene E. Hunter, C. L. Sharpe, Mrs. Hortense M. Turner, Mrs. Mae Basey, H. P. McAllister, J. Paul Jones, Thomas J. Davis, and others.

Unusual support was given by State Senator Keith Lawrence who fathered the bill, Senator Bernard J. McCluskey, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Com., Hon. Frank Uible, Speaker of the House, Hon. Sydney Hesse, chairman of House Judiciary Com., and State Rep. Joseph J. Orgin. Others who aided in securing passage of the legislation were former Lieut. William G. Pickrel, Dr. D. O. Walker, president of Wilberforce University, C. E. Dickerson, the Ohio State N. A. A. C. P., and Miss Elsie Austin, Asst. Attorney General of Ohio.

Discrimination – 1937

Ohio.

BAR RACE SWIMMERS FROM CHAMP CONTEST BY USING JIM–CROW

The Amateur Athletic Union holds its swimming meets in pools which are barred to Negroes.

The obvious conclusion from these premises made a neat dilemma for Coach John Morgan of Portland Outhwaite Center. Coach Morgan has one of the finest swimming teams in the city. Not only are they defending champions in the Inter-Center meet, but members of the team have, in dual-meets, defeated white swimmers who, in the AAU meet last week, proudly took first prize medals, while the Race swimmers sat in the grandstand of the Cleveland Athletic Club and watched them as spectators.

To make the Jim-Crow more pointed, nothing was said to the Race entrants until they arrived at the pool dressing-room and were getting into their swimming suits in preparation for the meet. Then they were informed that there was a club rule barring Negroes from the use of the pool. Because the Cleveland Athletic Club is a private club, nothing could be done about it.

Mr. Morgan, Boy's Physical Director and coach of the swimming team, had entered three boys in the meet: Eugene Chapman, 6507 Scovill Ave.; Horace Johnson, 3032 E. 82nd St., and Fred Farrier, 2667 E. 40th St. These boys are outstanding swimmers in their events. They had been practicing faithfully for the meet, and were in top physical condition.

Mr. Morgan is starting a fight to see that Race boys be given an equal opportunity to compete in the A. A. U. swimming meets of the future. He said that it would be possible if enough pressure was brought to bear on the Amateur Athletic Union authorities to make them designate an open pool as the location of their next meet. If enough pressure is brought to bear, by clubs and organizations. Morgan feels that we can obtain this end, and that our boys will be given the opportunity to compete in a sport which is one of the finest among athletic competition.

DEMOCRATS OF OHIO ENLARGE CIVIL RIGHTS

Move Sets New Standard Of Liberalism

By LEON LEWIS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 16 — (Special)—Setting a new standard of liberalism, the Ohio legislature under the control of the Democratic party, passed unanimously last Tuesday, April 13, the bill introduced by State Senator Keith Lawrence amending the Ohio Civil Rights Laws, definitely including retail stores and all other places of public accommodation as being required to serve all persons, regardless of race or color.

The vote came following appearance at the assembly of a group of influential citizens from all sections of the state, headed by Atty. Norman L. McGhee of Cleveland, chairman of the legislation committee of the Cleveland Branch NAACP. It marked the culmination of the fight started by Chester K. Gillespie, president of the Cleveland branch, and McGhee, co-counsel, in the now famous Sissle-Harvey case to compel a women's wearing apparel shop in the Terminal Tower at Cleveland to pay damages for refusing to serve Ellen Sissle, a Race patron.

Necessity for the amendment grew out of the decision of the Suyahoga County Court of Appeals, holding that retail stores might refuse to serve Race patrons, or others for any or no reason under the existing civil rights laws of Ohio. Undaunted by the adverse decision of the Court of Appeals, and later the refusal of the Supreme Court of Ohio to review the case, Gillespie and McGhee took the fight for civil rights for Race people to the Ohio legislature where their efforts were finally crowned with success.

McGhee, as chairman of the legislation committee, formed a citizens' committee of which former State Senator Marvin C. Harrison served as chairman, and on which served among others Marc J. Grossman, David H. Pierce, L. Pearl Mitchell, Curtis Garvin, Rabbi Barner R. Brickner, W. H. Riggs, Robert Shauter, S. A. Grizzle, Ted Cox, George Palda, George V. Johnson, Mrs. William Gorman, Mrs. Lena G. Brown, Rev. R. M. Caver, Dr. J. A. Owen, Rev. J. W. Ribbins, Edward Oolds, Maude White, J. W. Elder, Jane E. Hunter, C. L. Sharpe, Mrs. Hortense Davis, Mrs. M. Gentles Turner, Mrs. Mae Basey, H. P. McAllister and J. Paul Jones.

Unusual support was given by State Senator Keith Lawrence who fathered the bill, Senator Bernard J. McCluskey, chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee; Hon. Frank Uible, speaker of the House; Hon. Sydney Hesse, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, and State Representative Joseph J. Ogrin..

Others who aided in securing passage of the legislation were former Lieut.-Governor William C. Pickrel, Dr. D. C. Walker, president of Wilberforce university; C. E. Dickerson and the Ohio State NAACP.

Among those appearing at the assembly in behalf of the bill in addition to McGhee were Thos. J. Davis, S. C. McAllister, A. J. Cunningham, Dr. D. O. Walker and others.

OHIOANS SEE NEED FOR COLORED MEN AS COURT JUDGES

Civil Rights Bill Getting Bad Deal in State, Claim

Cleveland, June 17 (ANP)—With all the fight to amend the civil rights laws of Ohio, and the multitude of suits brought in the courts to protect Negroes against the violation of these rights, it is becoming increasingly clear to Negro citizens of Cleveland that the major factor necessary to assure protection of their personal rights is the presence of Negro members on the judiciary of city, county and state.

What brings this quarely before Negro citizens of Cleveland is the action this week of Judge Bradley Hull, of the municipal court, here in refusing to award damages to two of Cleveland's most prominent citizens, Mrs. Cora L. Clark and Mrs. Elmira Saunders, who testified in a suit brought by them against the Mayell and Hop Drug company, that they had been refused service at the soda fountain by the clerk in charge, and the only evidence in attempted contradiction was given by the clerk who pretended that the soda fountain was out of order and by the colored porter who was evidently told to substantiate this statement.

When interviewed, both Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Saunders insisted that it could not help but have been plain to Judge Hull that the clerk and the porter had told fabricated stories. General surprise is being exhibited by friends of Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Saunders that they should have received this treatment at the hands of Judge Hull, of all the judges on the municipal bench, in view of the fact that for years he has been presumed a friend of Negroes, serving on the board of the Negro welfare association, and as a member of the executive committee of the local N. A. A. C. P. However, there are some who have the feeling that the judge is piqued over the thought that Negro citizens may have neglected to support him when he ran for judge of common pleas court last fall, and failed of election.

Damages Awarded In Civil Rights Case In Cleveland

Restaurant and Beer Owner Must Pay For Refusing Service to Negro Citizens.

CLEVELAND, O., June 24—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—Damages of $50 to each of two plaintiffs, Jack Goode and Albert Austin, were awarded this week by Judge David Moylan of the Municipal Court of Cleveland, against John Pironne, a restaurant and beer and liquor saloon owner, for denial of service under the civil rights' laws of Ohio. Action was brought on behalf of the plaintiffs through Norman L. McGhee, chairman of the legal defense committee of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

The judgments rendered by Judge Moylan closely followed the denial of damages to two prominent women of this city a few days ago by Municipal Judge Bradley E. Hull in similar civic rights' cases. Judge Hull was sharpy criticized for his action in these cases.

It is reported that the elements in the Pironne cases tried by Judge Moylan were very much similar to those obtaining in the Mayell and Hopp Drug Store cases, there being only the testimony of the plaintiffs contradicted by the defendant and one of his employes.

Judge Moylan is not a member of any organization primarily interested in the welfare of Negroes as was true of Judge Hull who threw out the Civil rights' cases before him. However, Judge Moylan is regarded as eminently fair and courageous.

Ohio Law to Aid Negroes

Store Owners and Air Lines Affected

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — A statute forbidding discrimination by merchants against prospective customers because of race or color became effective in the state of Ohio on Saturday, July 31.

The statute was an amendment to the civil rights section of the Ohio laws and was passed by the state legislature.

The same amendment also affects air lines which were mentioned specifically. The law prohibits air line companies from refusing transportation to prospective travelers on grounds of race or color.

Instances of refusal on the part of store owners to serve Negroes have been cited in Cleveland and other places.

The N. A. A. C. P. branch in Cleveland and others were active in the campaign for the amendment. White members of the branch were interested and both white and Negro attorneys were instrumental in bringing the matter to the attention of members of the state legislature.

Discrimination – 1937

Ohio

SOCIALITES TEST OHIO'S NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

By CAMILLE COLE HOOD

XENIA,—After reading America's Best Weekly, six Xenia socialites decided on Friday to test their rights. Following a party, they invaded the restaurant at the Interburan Terminal and requested coffee. Told that it would cost them $1 a cup, they still insisted on being served. After drinking the coffee, they placed 32 cents on the counter and left.

Elated over the success of their first venture, they drove up to the most imposing restaurant in Xenia on Main street. Here they were not only told that the coffee would be a dollar a cup but the money must be paid in advance. They refused to pay such an exorbitant price and said they would remain there until served; threatened with arrest, they declared that they were law-abiding and no charge could be made. They remained in the restaurant from 2 until 5 a. m. without being served. By that time they were weary and left for home but with the determination to return.

In the meantime in the Queen City the farce goes merrily on. The opening gun of the siege was fifed Monday August 16, when a general mass meeting was held at the Women's Club on Chapel street, presided oved by the city president, Mrs. Evangeline Childs. Plans were made for a continued onslaught of theaters and restaurants.

A rumor persists that a couple paid $25 for dinner at the Netherland Plaza, the finest hotel in the Middlewest, and to prove how casual that amount was to them tipped the waiter a $1.50. Two school girls were charged 75 cents for sodas in Dow's Drug store, the largest chain store here. At a dairy, a postal clerk was served a soda at the correct price but the glass was broken as he went out the door (a rather expensive habit if indulged in too freely).

William Miller of 28 Washington Terrace entered Kresge's Five and Ten and asked for a peach sundae. It was served to him in a paper cup and was salty. When he complained, the girl informed him that she had been instructed to put salt in orders for colored people and serve them in paper containers. He carried the ice cream to the manager and complained. The girl was called and reprimanded an apology was made to Mr. Miller and the next day when he returned with a friend, he was served correctly. At Woolworth's he had no trouble. At the Shanghai Inn, a beautiful Chinese place in the heart of Cincinnati, he was told to go to the Cotton Club with his party or to a Chinese place on lower Sixth street. When he persisted, saying that he had New York friends, accustomed to the best, he was told that he would be served but the cover charge would be $5. Continuing his test cases, he was told by several theater managers that they would close down before admitting Negroes but one manager said to avoid trouble he would admit him but not to make a habit of coming there.

Many are being intimidated here by threats to fire all employes in the downtown section and are enraged because mass meetings are being planned "As a man thinketh so is he," which will apply to the citizens with inferiority complexes or those afraid that small checks which have been coming their way will be denied. We ar thinking of a certain minister, one of the most prominent ones here, who when approached as to his attitude about the Bill and that of his congregation, declared that they weren't interested and weren't planning to have anything to do with the enforcement of Civil Rights

CLEVELAND COUNCILMAN DRAFTS JIM CROW BILL

CLEVELAND—Any proprietor, employee, or manager who denies to any citizen, the enjoyment of any public accommodations will be fined not less than $50 and not more than $500, or not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days imprisonment, if an ordinance introduced into the city council, last week, passes.

The ordinance was introduced by Septimus Craig, councilman, following the alleged recent refusal of practically all downtown office building managers to rent office space to two colored lawyers.

An emergency resolution condemning the jim crow policy was passed in the city council recently.

the introduction of a special emergency ordinance by Councilman Septimus Craig to fine building owners who refuse office space due to color discrimination.

'BLACK SAMBO' BRINGS PROTEST FROM CITIZENS

Widespread criticism is being directed, it was learned this week, at the execution of a mural entitled "Little Black Sambo" on which the well-known Negro artist Charles Sallee is reported to be working in the Negro children's ward at Warrensville Sanitarium. The mural is being done, it is reported, under the sponsorship of the Central WPA Art Project.

"Not only I am surprised to learn that the City of Cleveland maintains a Negro Children's Ward at Warrensville", said a prominent citizen, Tuesday, "but the additional news that the subject selected for the mural is "Little Black Sambo" is completely mortifying".

Fights

CHESTER K. GILLESPIE

Whose fight to secure offices in the Engineers Building was carried to both press and civic organizations; finally resulting in

Court Gives School Board Right To Force Jim-Crow On Children

Cincinnati Judge Refuses To Grant Writ of Mandamus To Open School Doors for Colored Girl.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30—(ANP)—Holding that the case showed no discrimination against the race by the Lockland board of education, Judge Alfred Mack in common pleas court Thursday refused to grant a writ of mandamus which would have forced the board to admit a Negro girl to Lockland high school instead of Wayne avenue elementary school

The suit was in behalf of Vera Grace, daughter of Grace Grace, Lockland. Judge Mack's decision disclosed that her brother already is a student at the high school, which is attended by whites and Negroes. The girl, a graduate of the eighth grade of the Wayne Avenue school, sought to attend the high school, but was instructed to take her ninth year at the elementary school. The mother, charging race discrimination, sued through Joseph H. Fulton, attorney.

The Lockland board, through Charles H. Elston, pointed out that Lockland voters last year approved bonds for a new high school for both races in the Wayne Avenue district and that pending its building, the board had added a ninth grade to the elementary school, ordering the school's graduates to attend this. Judge Mack held that boards of education have the right to create school districts and to assign students to them in a manner which will best facilitate the work of education.

Jim Crow Right Given Cincy Board

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1. (ANP)—Holding that the case showed no discrimination against the race by the Lockland board of education, Judge Alfred Mack in common pleas court Thursday refused to grant a writ of mandamus which would have forced the board to admit a Negro girl to Lockland high school instead of Wayne avenue elementary school.

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WHITE CLERK CONVICTED OF RACE DISCRIMINATION

WILBERFORCE, O., Nov. 24—Because she charged 50 cents for a 10-cent glass of malted milk, Martha Barron, white, a clerk in the P. D. Cosmos Ice Cream Company, was found guilty of racial discrimination last week.

The case was heard by Judge Frank L. Johnson of Xenia, and a jury composed of nine whites and three colored persons returned the verdict.

Suit was brought by Miss Louise Algee of Wilberforce, a health nurse, of Green county.

The jury reached its verdict after deliberating an hour and a half. The charge is classified as a misdemeanor by the statute, and provides a minimum fine of $50.

The case was prosecuted by Marcus Stoupe, prosecuting attorney of the county, Charles Points, Jr., of Wilberforce University and Attorney Elsie Austin, colored assistant, in the State Attorney General's office.

Discrimination-1937

Ohio

Seeks to Bar Negroes At Ohio State U.

One of the most vicious attacks on the Negro's civil rights in Ohio was the issuing of a pamphlet by the University Anti-Negro Guild in Columbus a few days ago.

The pamphlet which is published in full below clearly shows the prejudice and discrimination being practiced at Ohio State University. The story told on the pamphlet is as follows:

THE KU KLUX KLAN HAD THE RIGHT IDEA!!!

THE UNIVERSITY ANTI-NEGRO GUILD continues its policy of informing the University public of the true state of affairs that exists at the Ohio State University. Unless we take some *definite action* IMMEDIATELY, we may find ourselves in the same dormitories and rooming houses with niggers. There is already a move afoot to allow niggers accommodations in the BUCKEYE CLUB and the TOWER CLUB. The YWCA and the Socialist Club are sponsoring this action. We are able to report that the University YMCA as yet is supporting no such move, and they have been placed on our permanent mailing list.

We would advocate removing the negroes to Wilberforce or Tuskegee Institute where they could associate with their own kind. WE OBJECT to any such intimate contact as we are forced to undergo at this university with members of a race who are only a FEW GENERATIONS removed from savagery and CANNIBALISM! The negro is not yet ready to take a permanent place in white man's society.

We wonder what the YWCA would say if their members were asked to sleep with negro room mates, or even marry negro men!! They might change their tune in short order. As it is, they are already singing a little off pitch.

Let's get this nonsense about race equality settled once and for all. For a true view of the situation, take a trip down on Long St. and Mt. Vernon Ave. and you will soon see why we say: "WE ARE OPPOSED TO THESE SUPERSTITIOUS SAVAGES! WE DON'T EVEN LIKE FATHER DIVINE!"

—THE UNIVERSITY ANTI-NEGRO GUILD.

CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDED LAW IS IN EFFECT

Forbids Discrimination Because of Race or Color

Columbus, O.,—(AP)—An amendment to Ohio's civil rights statute, effective July 31, prohibits a merchandising establishment from discriminating against prospective customers because of color or race. It also prohibits air lines from refusing transportation to any one for the same reason.

The amendment sponsored in the Legislature by Senator Keith Lawrence (Democrat Cuyahoga), was prompted largely by the action of a Cleveland ladies' wear shop in refusing to sell to a Negro woman.

The Ohio Supreme Court, while expressing regret, upheld the store's action, and suggested that the situation could be corrected only through legislation.

At the time the civil rights statute prohibited discrimination by "an inn, restaurant, eating house, barber shop, public conveance by land or water, theatre or other place of public accommodation and amusement."

The amendment specifically includes "store or other place for the sale of merchandise."

The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of $50 to $500 or thirty to ninety days' imprisonment or both.

Ohio Bans Jim Crow in Stores

Amendment Also Prohibits Airline From Refusing Passage to Race

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Discrimination by merchandising establishments against prospective customers because of race or color was barred in Ohio by statute Saturday.

An amendment to Ohio's civil rights law passed by the Legislature became effective July 31.

The amendment also prohibits airline companies from refusing transportation to any person on these grounds. The change in the civil code provides a penalty for violators of fine of from $50 to $500 or from 30 to 90 days in jail, or both.

The amendment was proposed after the state supreme court upheld action of a Cleveland store in refusing the sale of goods to a colored woman.

THE "NEW LAW" IS BREWING, MUCH BATTLING AND SUING!

"Crowd Forms When Negro Hurls Rock Through Cafe Door.

A fight was started when a Negro man insisted that he be served a beer in Myrtle's Restaurant, 715 Central Avenue, yesterday. Police said a large number of whites and Negroes assembled in front of the place after Alphonoso Malone, 26 years old, 707 Central Avenue, threw a rock through the screen door of the restaurant, then fought with the proprietress, Mrs. Myrtle DeBreck.

Mrs. DeBreck signed a warrant charging Malone with assault and battery.

Malone said that when he asked for a glass of beer he was told the price was 50 cents. He said several men in the place threw him out when he insisted on a glass of beer for a nickel."—Enquirer.

Since an Amendment was made to the Civil Rights law, many Colored people have been seeking their rights in saloons, restaurants and theatres. Fights, law suits and police court cases, have been the result.

There is a right way and a wrong way to do anything and everything. Force should not be used unless as a necessity and the last extremity. Money and co-operation are ever needed, when law is used to uproot an old custom. The question arises, how much money are we willing to spend, to get the Rights for which we express willingness to fight? 'Tis a case of "Put up" or "Shut up."!

— Dabney.

FORCE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

By CAMILLE COLE
Staff Correspondent

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 12—People of this town . . . known as the Gateway to the South . . . are going to enjoy the privileges of Ohio's amended Civil Rights Bill, or know the reason why.

This fact was brought forcibly to the attention of owners of public places by a series of events which have occurred within the past few weeks.

The action was climaxed last week, by the arrest of Norman Linz, white manager of the RKO Capitol Theater, in the heart of downtown Cincinnati, for refusing pretty Louise Stallings admittance to the theater.

Plan Big Mass Meeting

Miss Stallings' action marked the second time charges have been preferred within the last few weeks, and, according to civic leaders—is only the beginning.

The town's Walnut section took literally the statement which appeared in one of the local dailies several weeks ago, citing the amendment to the Civil Rights bill.

In a quiet, orderly manner, men, women and children sought to enter theaters hitherto closed to them, or, to be served at restaurants uptown, only to be "pre-emptorily" refused.

Warrants and suits followed, with the courts, in most cases, straddling the fence. Plans are being made for a giant mass meeting of all organizations, to decide on a definite course of action.

Dentists, Wives Insulted

Three of the city's most prominent dentists and their wives, were asked out of the line and into the lobby of the Albee Theater, where a man—whose name could not be ascertained but who claimed to be a deputy—questioned them on their reasons for wanting to come to a theater uptown, when they had good ones in the West End.

Make Direct Threats

They were told that if they persisted in their efforts to force their way into places where they were not wanted, all Negroes employed in the downtown section would be discharged.

A week later, one of the dentists, Dr. Lee Payne and his wife returned to the same theater. As they approached the ticket window, it was closed, with the assumption that the ticket machine was broken.

Members of the other group in line were switched to another window, and so the farce went on.

When Dr. Payne and his wife threatened to get out a warrant, they were urged to do so that very night, and when a nearby officer was approached, he denied knowledge of the [illegible]

Five [illegible] have [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible]

"the ticket machine is broken" [illegible] to have the window slammed in their faces.

One theater manager claimed the house would be closed before a Negro would be allowed to enter.

At Ault Park, a public and city-owned amusement resort, two couples were refused when they sought to dance on the open-air pavilion. One, a secretary in the Supreme Life Insurance offices, appealed to an officer, who offered to help in any way he could. Escorted by the officer to the manager, this individual tried to placate the young lady by appealing to the city's colored councilman, Dr. McClain and the recreational director, DeHart Hubbard, and suggesting the setting aside of a night for Negro dancers.

The young lady, however, insisted on dancing that night and was told it would cost FIVE DOLLARS a dance, instead of the customary five cents.

Sissle and Coney Island

When Sissle played here at Coney Island with his band, several Negroes entered Moonlight Gardens, the dance pavilion. The music stopped and Sissle stepped out and announced, "I play for white or colored dances but not for mixed affairs and until the objectionable patrons leave the floor, music will not be resumed." This announcement, we infer, was asked to be made by the management. Since then a number of Negroes have attended the amusement park and three were able to rent bathing suits to swim in the handsome new pool but we hear at the exorbitant price of five dollars each.

One clerk refused to issue a warrant and it is said that another said they were "out" of blanks. However warrants are forthcoming and suits are coming up with distressing regularity for our white brethren. With the aid of all organizations and public-spirited citizens it will not be long it is [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] leges ac[illegible] those [illegible] in Cleveland.

Discrimination – 1937

Oklahoma.

Tulsa Negroes Refuse To Ride in Freight Lift

Case

TULSA.—The refusal of Negro citizens to ride the freight elevator to purchase tickets to hear Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt caused a jim-crow ban to be lifted at the Tulsa building downtown here on Tuesday, March 16.

2-26-37

The tickets for the address, held at Convention hall, were put on sale on the third floor of the Tulsa building in which Negroes are barred from the front elevator.

When E. W. Woods, principal of the Booker T. Washington high school, was told over the phone from the junior chamber of commerce office that Negroes must use the freight elevator in order to purchase tickets, he replied, "No, thank you, we will not be there."

Later the junior chamber of commerce office called the school principal to ask why no tickets had been bought by Negroes. C. C. Cole of Carver junior high school explained that Negro citizens would not undergo the embarrassment of using the rear elevator to purchase tickets to hear "even the First Lady of the Land."

The situation immediately was corrected and Negroes used the front elevator as long as the tickets were on sale.

Negro Doctors Refuse To Ride Freight Elevator

Black Press

Health Program Banned As Jim Crow Features Are Bared

12-23-37

Advised by Dr. Carl Puckett, managing director of the Oklahoma Tuberculosis and Health Association that if they attended the post graduate course on tuberculosis, held in the Skirvin Hotel, Oct. 13, they would be required by the hotel management to ascend to the conference chamber in the freight elevator, 22 Oklahoma City Negro physicians refused an invitation to attend the meeting.

"The invitation extended by Dr. Puckett was offered in sincerity and good faith," said Dr. S. R. Youngblood, president of the Oklahoma City Medical Society, in discussing the matter. "It was only when Dr. Puckett made inquiries at my request as to the arrangements provided for Negroes at the meeting that Dr. Puckett learned the Skirvin Hotel management would insist that Negro doctors use the freight elevator."

"We are deeply interested in the work of the tuberculosis society," continued Dr. Youngblood, "but we do not feel that we have to suffer any such humiliations as suggested in order to take the course," he continued.

The program held at the Skirvin is financed by public subscription to which many Negroes contribute. Clinics were also held at St. Anthony's hospital.

Discrimination - 1937

Pennsylvania

Justice Asked in Auto Law

PHILADELPHIA — Inclusion in the proposed State compulsory auto insurance law of a clause prohibiting racial discrimination on the part of auto insurance companies was urged this week by the Philadelphia NAACP branch.

In a letter to Secretary of Revenue John B. Kelly, who recently announced his intention of having a law enacted requiring all auto owners to carry public liability insurance, the association stated that it was in favor of this but objected to the discriminaion to which colored persons are submitted by insurance companies when making applications.

Complaints Filed

The association stated that a number of complaints had been filed with it by people, whose character and financial responsibility were unquestioned and whose driving records were clear of accidents but who had been refused policies solely because they were colored.

Mr. Kelly's attention was called to the fact that the State already has on its books laws which prohibit, under penalty, discrimination against colored applicants on the part of life and health and accident insurance companies.

Pickens to Speak

William Pickens, director of branches of the NAACP, will be the guest speaker at a mass meeting to be held by the local branch, at the First African Baptist Church, Sixteenth and Christian Streets, January 31. The object of the meeting is to raise funds for legal defense.

John B. Kelly, state secretary of revenue.

Pennsylvania is considering enacting a law to compel all automobile owners in the state to take out liability insurance. Since a great many of these insurance firms refuse to insure Negroes, such a law, unless it had a clause prohibiting discrimination on account of race or color, would work a great hardship upon Negro citizens of the state.

Many automobile liability insurance companies turn down Negro auto owners not because they are bad risks, but because in the case of an accident, the prejudice of juries nearly always returns a verdict against a Negro party to the accident, regardless of the facts. Thus, the insurance company loses.

Secretary Kelly assured the N. A. A. C. P. that the state is giving full consideration to the question of Negro auto owners and that they will be fully protected.

Would Ban Jim-Crow in Auto Insurance Measure

NEW YORK. — A request that there shall be no racial discrimination by automobile liability insurance companies under the proposed Pennsylvania law was made this week by the N. A. A. C. P. of

Equal Rights Law Violated

HARRISBURG, Pa. — A delegation of 150 Philadelphia teachers, including many whites, walked out of the Penn-Harris Hotel here, Monday night, after the establishment allegedly refused to serve colored members of the group.

The visitors were here to urge passage of a bill in the Legislature, establishing teachers' tenure of office. At the beginning of a dinner conference, certain members of the group were informed by the hotel, they said, that it was not the custom of the the place to serve colored persons.

Formal charges were filed against the management of the hotel here Tuesday for alleged violation of Pennsylvania's equal rights law.

The action was brought against Manager Franklin Moore and Assistant Manager George W. Stauffer, both white, by Miss Minerva Waldbaum and Samuel Brasin, Philadelphia teachers.

On Tuesday evening the hotel management waived appearance at a hearing and was placed under bond for trial at the June session of the Dauphin County Court.

Later on the floor of the House of Representatives, Marshall L. Shepard, Philadelphia legislator, told the lawmakers:

"I want to condemn this action as a flagrant violation of the law and a damnable outrage. It is a shame that such an event transpired in the very shadow of the capitol."

Representative Al Tronzo also condemned the hotel and said that if the Equal Rights Bill passed two years ago lacks teeth, the teeth should be added.

The teachers, members of the American Federation of Teachers, Local 192, included Arthur Huff Fauset, principal of the Joseph Singerly School; Mrs. Helen Morales, Mrs. Esther O. Winters, Mrs. Juanita H. Thompson, Miss Ruby Hulett, Mrs. Gladys Thomas, and Miss Marion Fauset.

Hostess Broke News

They were first advised of the jim crow practice by the hostess, according to Mr. Fauset, in which advice the assistant manager, a Mr. Stauffer, is said to have concurred.

Reminded that such an order constituted a violation of the Civil Rights Bill, Stauffer is quoted as saying that a suit under the statute would result in the discharging of the hotel's 160 colored employees.

The group resumed the conference at the Columbus Hotel, where all were served without question.

Says Manager Agreed

Subsequent inquiry by Mr. Fauset revealed, he said, that the manager of the Penn-Harris, Frederick Moore, confirmed the action of his assistant and the hostess.

The Philadelphia principal said he was informed at the police station that nothing could be done about the situation there, and that an alderman to whom he was referred told him it was too late to take up the matter that day.

Representatives Brown, Shepard and Tronzo are pushing a resolution for a legislative inquiry to the matter.

Indicted Hotel Men Attack Pa. Civil Rights Act

(Special to the AFRO)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The constitutionality of Pennsylvania's Equal Rights law was questioned in the Dauphin County Court, last week, when the court was asked to quash indictments charging violations against Franklin Moore, manager, and George W. Stauffer, assistant manager, both white, of the Penn-Harris Hotel, for refusing to serve some Philadelphia school teachers in the dining room of the establishment in March.

The teachers were here to attend a legislative hearing on a teacher tenure bill.

Needs Clarity, Argument

Counsel for the hotelmen contended that the Civil Rights Act of May 19, 1887, as amended by the Act of June 11, 1935, is unconstitutional, invalid, and void.

The petition says: "The amended title does not give sufficient notice of the amending provision of the act; that amending the act by implication repeals the portion of the original act denominating the offense as a misdemeanor, and fails to designate whether a violation of the amended act is a felony or a misdemeanor."

All Have Same Rights

The 1935 amendments give all citizens of Pennsylvania equal rights in all public places, regardless of race, color, or creed.

President Judge Hargest granted a rule upon District Attorney Richards to show cause why the indictment should not be quashed. The case was ordered thrown into argument court.

Pennsylvania's 'Equal Rights' Labor Bill Passes Both Houses

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 3—With the passage last week by both houses of the General Assembly of the McGinnis Labor Relations bill, after a two weeks' deadlock, a historical precedent has been set which may be the means of crushing the taboos against the Negro worker throughout the north and west.

Because of an amendment added to the McGinnis bill by Rep. Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh Democrat, all labor organizations in this state which bar workers on account of race, color or creed, will be outlawed in the future.

The McGinnis bill is almost an exact replica of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, sustained this spring by the United States Supreme Court and implements it with state machinery of enforcement, providing certain safeguards and protections for the worker and his organizations.

The Brown amendment removes from the protection of the bill all labor organizations which deny membership on the basis of race, creed or color.

Automatically, more than a score of American Federation of Labor unions which exclude Negroes are outlawed by the bill.

The Brown amendment was vigorously opposed by the State Federation of Labor, but received support from adherents of the CIO.

It is now in the hands of Gov. George Earle for his signature which is assured.

The amendment was spuonsored by Rep. Brown after conferences with William E. Hill, industrial secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League, and other officials of that organization.

Backers of the amendment believe that the same course to open the doors for Negro workers can be followed in other states with Negro representatives in the law-making bodies or where the Negro worker has friends in the legislatures. They are hopeful that such legal force will soon be employed in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 10, 1937

WILL GET MORE

The Pittsburg Courier, a weekly devoted to news of the Negro in the North and East, in a recent issue displayed prominently the new labor bill now in the Pennsylvania legislature which will "abolish discrimination between races in labor."

Pennsylvania two years ago passed a law which prohibits hotels, restaurants and places of entertainment from any "race discrimination."

Before this, "Philly" had become the Mecca of many colored residents of various parts of the country, and especially in the South, and with additional attractions is drawing many others.

The colored worker like other workers will go where wages are highest and in the case of Pennsylvania the high wages also carry with them another powerful factor, and that is the ease with which the newly arrived colored Southern worker can get "on relief" and the much higher sum received from "relief."

The colored recipient of this Federal beneficence votes the Democratic ticket and helped put the State in the Democratic column last year.

The moves in Pennsylvania will mean an increased movement of colored people to that State.

All of this has something of interest down here in the campaign to nominate Governor Earle, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1940.

Don't Serve Colored Here, Silver Bar Patrons Told

Courier 8-14-37

Surprised when 25 cents was demanded of her for a small glass of tokay wine in the Silver Bar cafe, 6329 Frankstown avenue, last Friday evening, Mrs. Roberta Holt inquired for the cause and charges that she was told, "We don't serve colored here."

Mrs. Holt lives at [illegible] Gilmore way. Witnesses to the transaction are said to have been Frank Johnson,

Men Refused Service In Taproom, Buy It, And Open New Grille

Courier 9-11-37

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS
Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — Irate over being discriminated against by a white saloon keeper who refused to serve them drinks, Lafayette Taylor and Nelson Dorsey "got even" by buying the establishment and putting their offender out.

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Rather than be held up by a court case, Dorsey and Taylor made an investigation to determine the ownership of the building in which the saloon was located. Having found the owner, they arranged details for the purchase through their attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, 19th and Chestnut streets.

Courier 9-11-37

Attorney Alexander in probing the condition of the license of the owner of the saloon, found that there had been many complaints against him. A negotiation was entered into, whereby, without Fleming's knowledge, an agreement for the sale of the saloon, all of its contents, a transfer of liquor license and a transfer of the wholesale and retail brewers privileges was completed.

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Pa. Pupils Walk Out to Protest Epithet

Courier 11-13-37

By ANNIE MAE HEATH

READING, Pa.—Eighteen students of the Southwest Junior High [illegible] displayed their resentment of the use of the word, n---r, by walking from the auditorium of the school here, Friday, during the staging of a play depicting a cabin scene.

The play, given as part of an assembly program, had an all-white cast. The dialogue containing the offending word was spoken by a white student in a black make-up.

Threatened by the principal with being barred from further attendance at assembly because of their walk-out, the students were backed by their parents and the Reading branch of the N.A.A.C.P. in resenting the use of the word.

Pennsylvania's 'Equal Rights' Labor Bill Passes Both Houses

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 3—With the passage last week by both houses of the General Assembly of the McGinnis Labor Relations bill, after a two weeks' deadlock, a historical precedent has been set which may be the means of crushing the taboos against the Negro worker throughout the north and west.

Because of an amendment added to the McGinnis bill by Rep. Homer S. Brown, Pittsburgh Democrat, all labor organizations in this state which bar workers on account of race, color or creed, will be outlawed in the future.

The McGinnis bill is almost an exact replica of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, sustained this spring by the United States Supreme Court and implements it with state machinery of enforcement, providing certain safeguards and protections for the worker and his organizations.

The Brown amendment removes from the protection of the bill all labor organizations which deny membership on the basis of race, creed or color.

Automatically, more than a score of American Federation of Labor unions which exclude Negroes are outlawed by the bill.

The Brown amendment was vigorously opposed by the State Federation of Labor, but received support from adherents of the CIO.

It is now in the hands of Gov. George Earle for his signature which is assured.

The amendment was spuonsored by Rep. Brown after conferences with William E. Hill, industrial secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League, and other officials of that organization.

Backers of the amendment believe that the same course to open the doors for Negro workers can be followed in other states with Negro representatives in the law-making bodies or where the Negro worker has friends in the legislatures. They are hopeful that such legal force will soon be employed in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 10, 1937

WILL GET MORE

The Pittsburg Courier, a weekly devoted to news of the Negro in the North and East, in a recent issue displayed prominently the new labor bill now in the Pennsylvania legislature which will "abolish discrimination between races in labor."

Pennsylvania two years ago passed a law which prohibits hotels, restaurants and places of entertainment from any "race discrimination."

Before this, "Philly" had become the Mecca of many colored residents of various parts of the country, and especially in the South, and with additional attractions is drawing many others.

The colored worker like other workers will go where wages are highest and in the case of Pennsylvania the high wages also carry with them another powerful factor, and that is the ease with which the newly arrived colored Southern worker can get "on relief" and the much higher sum received from "relief."

The colored recipient of this Federal beneficence votes the Democratic ticket and helped put the State in the Democratic column last year.

The moves in Pennsylvania will mean an increased movement of colored people to that State.

All of this has something of interest down here in the campaign to nominate Governor Earle, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1940.

Don't Serve Colored Here, Silver Bar Patrons Told

Surprised when 25 cents was demanded of her for a small glass of tokay wine in the Silver Bar cafe, 6329 Frankstown avenue, last Friday evening, Mrs. Roberta Holt inquired for the cause and emerges that she was told, "We don't serve colored here."

Mrs. Holt lives at 8 Gilmore way. Witnesses to the transaction are said to have been Frank Johnson,

Men Refused Service In Taproom, Buy It, And Open New Grille

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS
Staff Correspondent

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Discrimination – 1937

Pennsylvania

HOTEL BARS 4 DELEGATES

Courier

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1.—The People's Congress for Democracy and Peace, meeting here last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, was thrown into pandemonium when the exclusive William Penn Hotel refused to accommodate four Negro delegates and approximately fifty white delegates already registered immediately withdrew.

After the matter was taken up on the floor of the conference meeting at Motor Square Garden, 600 delegates, most of them white, picketed the hotel protesting its discriminatory practices. Simultaneously a mass meeeting, addressed by nationally prominent, civic, social and political leaders, was held in front of the hotel.

12-4-37

M. Moran Weston and Vernal Williams, the latter a prominent Harlem attorney, had wired ahead for reservations a week before the congress opened and followed this by a letter of confirmation. When they arrived at the Pennsylvania station here, accompanied by Angelo Herndon and Arnold P. Johnson who were seeking accommodations at the hotel also, they telephoned the hotel announcing their arrival.

"Yes," said the clerk. "Your reservations are here."

New York

But when the party arrived at the hotel, the clerk told them despite the Pennsylvania civil rights law that Negroes could not be accommodated at the William Penn. All four signed complains against the hotel and Alderman H. A. Logan, a Negro who is justice of the peace here, issued warrants against Mr. McNellis the hotel manager; Mr. Olcott, the room clerk, and the hotel corporation. The case will be tried before Justice Logan on December 11.

Meeting to "keep the United States out of war and war out of the world," the congress sounded an alarm against Fascist aggression which is seeping its way into the United States, and asked for "democratic rights for all sections of the American people."

The nine-point program adopted for the coming year included two points of especial interest to Negroes—pressing for an anti-lynching bill, rights for Negroes and foreign-born and opposing race prejudice and discrimination.

Other points were to organize a citizen's committee for labor rights wherever these are attacked; to oppose measures advocating incorporation of unions; to defeat the War Department's plan to conscript labor; to support nationalization of munitions manufacture; to promote the boycott of Japanese goods.

Also to seek to remove restrictions on access of the Chinese and Spanish governments to the purchase of American goods and at the same time remove the risk of becoming involved in war; and to demand a foreign policy based upon the distinction between aggressor and victims, denying markets to the aggressors and concerted action to quarantine the aggressor.

Representatives of a total of 250,000 members of religious, political, civic, professional and workers' groups in Harlem and Brooklyn attended the congress and took an active part in the programs.

Court Action Faces Snooty Pennsy Hotel

Afro-American

12-11-37

PITTSBURGH, (ANP) — Charges of violation of the State's Equal Rights' Law, made against the William Penn Hotel after the reputed establishment of color bars among the 1500 delegates to the recent People's Congress for Democracy will be heard before Alderman Logan in criminal court on Saturday.

The warrants were taken out by Arnold Johnson, Angelo Herndon, Moran Weston, and Vernal J. Williams against the corporate owner of the hotel, the manager, the assistant manager, and the desk clerk.

500 Whites Protest

The white delegates at the Penn checked out in favor of the colored delegates, and when this action failed to break the barriers, a demonstration was staged both inside and outside the hotel. Approximately five-hundred marched around the Penn. White delegates also withdrew from the Pitt.

Discrimination–1937 Rhode Island

Say Boy Scouts Barred Lad From Jamboree

Color Issue Brought To Front In National Meeting On June 26

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 11— A protest has been lodged with the Boy Scouts of America, Inc., by the NAACP upon the reported barring of a Race first-class Scout in Rhode Island from the National Jamboree which is to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning June 26th.

Chicago Defender 6-12-37

The Newport, Rhode Island, branch of the NAACP reports that the leader of Troop 1, a Race troop of the city, had been chosen to go to the Jamboree and his expenses had been raised and all arrangements made when the Boy Scout leaders of Rhode Island informed his parents not to send him as they would not be responsibile for him because the Rhode Island delegation would be stationed with delegations from the deep Southern states.

The Rhode Island officials told the parents that they felt the Southern white Scons would be "very unkind" to the Race boy from Rhode Island. The officials absolutely refused to assume any responsibility in the situation and would promise no protection for the lad whatsoever.

The national office of the NAACP has written to James E. West, chief Scout executive, in the national headquarters here asking whether in planning the Jamboree, the Boy Scouts of America had adopted a policy of discouraging the attendance of Race Scouts or barring them altogether. The association stated that the Scouts should be quartered with their state delegations.

Discrimination-1937

South Carolina.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
June 9, 1937

Protest Negroes Having Seats In Theatre Balcony

A protest against a plan to seat negroes in a special balcony of the new Center theatre to be opened here soon was lodged Monday by Poinsett Klan No. 26 of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Klan declared that it stands for "the eternal maintenance of supremacy and the segregation of the races," and charged that "the seating of negroes and white people in the same theatre will tend to destroy white supremacy in Greenville in that negroes will be thus led to an attitude of equality if not to an attitude of superiority."

Dick Lashley, city manager here for the company building the theatre, said that negroes would be admitted to the theatre from a Brown street entrance separate from others and would be segregated to the same extent as in other theatres of the South.

ENCOURAGING COMMUNISM

The Greenville News, of Greenville, South Carolina, recently carried a story to the effect that the Ku Klux Klan of that city had entered strong protest against the program of a new theatre, soon to open, which had decided to admit its Race citizenry to the balcony. The Klan leadership—which comprises the leading ministers and church people—issued this statement: "We hereby urgently request the management of the theatre referred to for the sake of white supremacy and racial peace in Greenville, to cancel plans calling for the admission of Negroes in the same theatre as white people. We do hereby call upon the white citizenry of Greenville to fight against the destruction of white supremacy."

A supremacy built upon the shotgun, force and corruption; a supremacy which finds its most reliable strength in the theft of political rights; a supremacy that had its birth in the violation of our national Constitution, in fact and in short, a supremacy whose social, civic and political history is predicated upon the philosophy of the peonage farm, concubinage and the defiling of the virtue of black women cannot find much in common with those things which give a people, a race, or a nation, the right to the use of the word, superiority.

The attitude, however, disclosed by this particular klan organization is neither unusual nor surprising. It typifies the attitude of the protestant South and bears a tradition of their limited understanding of Christian influences. It is proper to observe that this kind and class of hypocrisy has offered well merited stimulation for the growth of communism among thinking black men and women throughout this country.

The South in its promulgation of its race hatred coupled with its brutal concept of the finer things of life has been the medium through which communistic propaganda has been made effective in its doctrines and preachments. Black Americans in large numbers have turned to the communistic idea because they have been able to find a greater source of right thinking and right living in that social and political klan which have not been available to them in the interpreted philosophy of American ideals as applied to them in Southern states.

Discrimination—1937

Tennessee

WILL RULE ON ADMISSION OF NEGRO TO TENNESSEE U. ON APRIL 5

Memphis, Mar. 27.- A ruling on whether the University of Tennessee should admit William B. Redmond, 2d, to its school of pharmacy will be handed down probably on April 5 by Chancellor L. D. Bejach. Press Service N.A.A.C.P. 3-27-37 New York, N.Y.

Argument on the suit of Mr. Redmond was heard here in the chancery court March 22. Redmond was represented by Charles H. Houston, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. in New York; Z. Alexander Looby, of Nashville; and Leon A. Ransom, of Washington. Counsel for the university was Edwin F. Hunt and W. C. Cook, assistant attorneys general.

Redmond's chief contention is that his rights as a citizen under the 14th Amendment are being denied by the State of Tennessee when it furnishes professional training for white students in pharmacy, dentistry, medicine, etc., and fails to furnish similar training for Negro students.

In reply, the lawyers for the university contended that Tennessee was being fair to both races in its educational program and was providing the kind of education "best suited to the two races." The plain implication is that Tennessee believes certain types of education suited to white people and certain other types suited to Negroes.

The court room corridors were crowded all day and the case was the subject of wide newspaper comment in Memphis and throughout the Central South. A fifteen-minute radio broadcast explaining the case and the activity of the N.A.A.C.P. was given by Mr. Houston Tuesday night, March 23, over station WNBR, Memphis, through the courtesy of the Hays Funeral Home, a colored firm. The donation was made by Taylor Hays.

Numerous meetings of Negro students have been held in Memphis and Nashville and already plans are under way by the young people to lend every support to the case and to prepare a new case if this one should be side-tracked or lost on a technicality. The enthusiasm is high.

The state brought up a technical argument that the application of Redmond had not been refused by the board of trustees and Mr. Houston served notice that if the court should rule the suit out on this technicality after Redmond had exhausted every effort before going to court that a new suit would be filed the next day.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE IS DENIED TO NEGRO

Courier

Memphis Chancellor Refuses Mandamus Against Tennessee U

4-17-37

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—(AP)—Chancellor Bejach denied today the petition of a young negro seeking entrance as a student in the school of pharmacy of the University of Tennessee.

Atlanta

The negro, William B. Redmond II, of Nashville, had sought a writ of mandamus to force the school's board to accept him as a student or, failing in this, to provide for his education.

Chancellor Bejach denied the writ on the grounds that (1) the suit was prematurely filed, (2) that Redmond had not been denied his constitutional rights, and (3) that even if these rights had been denied his remedy was through appeal to the board of education or the legislature and not through the courts.

Supreme Court To Get Case Of Tenn. Student

Journal and Guide

Lower Court Judge Upholds Right Of Race Barrier

4-24-37

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The right of the University of Tennessee to reject the application of a Negro student was upheld by Chancellor Lois D. Bejach in a lengthy opinion filed here last week after hearings in the suit involving the admission of William B. Redmond to the graduate school of pharmacy of the university. Nashville, Tenn.

Chancellor Bejach held that Redmond's suit, brought by the National Association for the Protection of Colored People, was prematurely filed, that his constitutional rights, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment had not been violated and that, assuming that the time of filing was right and that his rights were violated, he should have appealed to the board of education or the state legislature rather than the courts.

The opinion was 5,000 words long and included caustic criticism of the United States Supreme Court, the tribunal to which Redmond will eventually appeal if the State Supreme Court upholds the decision of Chancellor Bejach.

The court held that Redmond filed his petition last April and that the trustees were to have considered his case last July, but declined to do so after the suit was filed. The court also denied the claims of the plaintiff that he was being denied his rights as a citizen and a taxpayer by the refusal of the University to admit him to study in the tax supported university.

The university's board of trustees and officials were defendants in the case. Redmond sought to gain admission to study pharmacy in the University of Tennessee or to get his expenses paid for study elsewhere.

Counsel for Mr. Redmond maintained that the charter of the University of Tennessee as of 1869 provided that Negroes should not be excluded from it solely on account of color.

The chancellor, in supporting the contention of the state, held that Chapter 18 of the Public Acts of 1913 repealed the older act when it relieved the university of the responsibility of the agricultural and industrial education of the Negro race and transferred federal tax funds for that purpose to the Negro college established at Knoxville.

The opinion points out that a statute of 1901 of the Legislature has made it a criminal offense for the board of education or heads of academies to allow the mingling of the races, and that the United States Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of a similar statute in Kentucky.

The opinion further stated:

"Aside from the prematurity of the relator's suit . . . it seems to the court that even if he has been discriminated against, he has mistaken his remedy. If he is entitled to have a school of pharmacy established by the state of Tennessee for the education of himself alone, or for the education of him and such other Negroes as qualify . . . then, in the opinion of this court he should make application to the board of education, or, if it is without authority, to the General Assembly.

" . . . Even conceding the constitutional rights of relator to be educated in pharmacy at the expense of the state, it does not follow as a

logical conclusion that such rights must be accomplished by ordering him admitted to the University of Tennessee."

The chancellor further held that it did not follow that the defendants in the present suit—the university and its trustees, are the ones responsible for the denial of admission.

"The defendants, as trustees of the university, even if they affirm the action of Acting Dean O. W. Hyman (in denying Redmond admission) may make some recommendation either to the state board of education or the General Assembly or to both of them which may in the future result in providing facilities for pharmaceutical education for Negroes.

"That, however, is for the board of trustees and not this court to de-

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Chancellor Bejach attacked the United States Supreme Court in his opinion as follows:

"Much criticism is abroad in the land at this time because of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States, in violation of its duty as a judicial tribunal under the Constitution of the United States, has exercised legislative authority not authorized by the Constitution, with the result that there is now pending before Congress a bill, regarded by many as revolutionary, which seeks to curb such usurpation of legislative authority by the Supreme Court.

"This court, under the circumstances, would not care to subject itself to like criticism."

Knoxville Tenn., Journal

April 18, 1937

Bejach's Opinion

If ever one court could be in contempt of another, that of Chancellor Louis D. Bejach of Shelby county would be in contempt of the Supreme Court of the United States by reason of his gratuitous criticism of the highest tribunal of the land in his opinion in the case of the Negro who sought entrance as a student to the University of Tennessee's School of Pharmacy.

Chancellor Bejach's decision in this case holding that the Negro had not been denied his constitutional rights was, in our opinion, correct. His position in that respect will be approved by probably a vast majority of the members of the Tennessee bar. But when he departed from the merits of the proceedings before him to cast an uncalled for slur upon the Supreme Court, he belittled himself and subjected his honorable position to reproach.

As a private citizen, as a lawyer, as a partisan New Dealer, Louis D. Bejach has the right to hold any opinion about the Supreme Court that he may choose and also to express his opinion. But as Chancellor Bejach he contributes to a growing spirit of disrespect for the courts when he officially charges the Supreme Court of the United States with violation of the Constitution. He owes the higher court an apology.

Student Barred By University Of Tennessee, Loses Fight In Court

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The petition of William B. Redmond, 20 years old Nashville student, seeking admission to the School of Pharmacy of the University of Tennessee, was denied Friday by Chancellor L. D. Bejach in Chancery Court.

The chancellor held that the Negro's remedy was through appeal to the Board of Education or the Legislature instead of the courts, and commented that the Supreme Court of the United States was being criticized for "usurpation of legislative authority."

"This court," the chancellor said, "under the circumstances, would not care to subject itself to like criticism."

Argument on Redmond's suit was heard in the Chancery Court on March 22, the student being represented by Charles H. Houston, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. in New York; Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, and Leon A. Ransom of Washington, Counsel for the University of Tennessee was Edwin F. Hunt and W. C. Cook ,assistant attorneys general.

Claims Rights Denied

Redmond's chief contention was that his rights as citizen under the 14th Amendment were being denied by the State of Tennessee when it furnishes professional training for white students in pharmacy ,dentistry, medicine, etc., and fails to furnish similar training for Negroes.

In reply, the lawyers for the University, contended that Tennessee was being fair to both races in its educational program and was providing the kind of education "best suited to the two races," the implication being that Tennessee believes certain types of education suited to white people and certain other types suited to Negroes. The state brought up a technical argument that the application of Redmond had not been refused by the board of trustees and Mr. Houston served notice that if the court should rule the suit out on a technicality after Redmond had exhausted every effort before going to court, a new suit would be filed the next day.

In denying the writ of mandamus to force the school's board accept Redmond as a student, or failing in this, to provide for his education, Chancellor Bejach said that the suit was prematurely filed; that there had been no denial of constitutional rights, and that even if these rights had been denied, the remedy was through appeal to the Board of Education or the Legislature and not through the courts.

Scores Supreme Court

Chancellor Bejach continued:

"Much criticism is abroad in the land at this time because of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States in violation of its duty as a judicial tribunal under the Constitution of the United States, has exercised legislative authority not authorized by the Constitution, with the result there is now pending before Congress a bill, regarded by many as revolutionary, which seeks to curb usurpation of legislature authority by the Supreme Court."

He held that to support Redmond's suit would be an abrogation of legislative authority by the court.

Scholarship Bill To Aid Negro Students Passed In Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A bill, providing for the payment of scholarships to Negro students for out-of-state study in subjects which they cannot secure in Tennessee because of prejudice, which was approved in advance by Governor Gordon H. Browning passed the legislature Saturday, May 8th.

The Tennessee scholarship bill is the direct result of the law suit pressed by the N. A. A. C. P. against the University of Tennessee in behalf of William B. Redmond, II. The lower court ruled against Redmond's action to force the university to admit him to its school of pharmacy and this week the court overruled a motion for a re-hearing without hearing any argument.

The scholarship bill is not the best one of its kind but is not a bad bill and will provide Negro students who wish to do graduate and professional study much more opportunity than they have had heretofore.

The Tennessee scholarship bill is the fourth such bill passed by Southern state legislature since the N. A. A. C. P. began its campaign against educational inequalities.

The states which have passed such bills are: Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

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SCHOLARSHIPS ARE APPROVED BY TENNESSEE

Governor G. H. Browning Okeys Tuition for Out-Of-State Study

NASHVILLE. — A bill providing for the payment of scholarships to Negro students for out-of-state study in subjects which they cannot secure in Tennessee because of prejudice has been approved in advance by Gov. Gordon H. Browning and is scheduled to pass the legislature.

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Court Rules Against Redmond

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Discrimination — 1937

Tennessee.

REDMOND DROPS HIS APPEAL IN TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY CASE

State Legislature Has Provided Scholarships In Schools Outside of State Since Case Was Filed.

MEMPHIS, July 15—(ANP)—William B. Redmond II, Knoxville, has dropped his appeal on his suit to enter the University of Tennessee School of Pharmacy, it was announced Thursday in chancery court.

Redmond, with the aid of N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, filed suit on the grounds of violation of the federal constitution and it was stated the case would be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

Chancellor Bejach, who heard the case, ruled that it was not necessary for the university to admit Redmond. Since then the state legislature has provided scholarships in schools outside of Tennessee for Negroes who want higher education not available at state supported schools.

"Not Necessary To Admit Redmond To University," Rules Chancellor

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Insurance Out; Cab Co. Folds Up

MEMPHIS, July 15—(ANP) — Unable to get any insurance firm to re-write insurance covering a recent accident, the Panama Cab Co., for Negroes, was closed last week by Dave Tolly, owner.

Drivers of the Panama cabs had better accident records than drivers for white cab companies, but insurance companies, including the Llody's of London, declined to write policies.

A plan to use white drivers was dropped because of difficulty in getting reliable white drivers to work. Closing of the Panama leaves Negroes taxi passengers to the independents unless local prejudice favoring separate cabs for the two races is ended.

BOARD NAMED TO GIVE NEGRO SCHOLARSHIPS

Administration of New State Law Begins Soon

LIMIT OF $105.30 IS FIXED

Fund Will Permit Out-of-State Study of Subjects Offered To White Students Only By University of Tennessee

By The Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Sept. 13.— (AP)— Education Commissioner W. A. Bass set up machinery today to administer a new law providing scholarships for negroes wishing to study medicine, law and other subjects offered white students at the University of Tennessee but not available at the state-supported negro college.

Mr. Bass appointed a sub-committee of the State Board of Education to review applications for scholarships and examine the applicants.

Memphian On Board

He named Mrs. Ferdinand Powell of Johnson City, Ernest C. Ball of Memphis, and oDak Campbell of Nashville on the committee and said it probably will hold its first meeting this week.

However, Mr. Bass said the scholarships will amount to $20.50 as a minimum and $105.30 as a maximum. He said several applications were pending.

The law was enacted after a negro applied for admission to the University of Tennessee School of Pharmacy.

To Make Up Difference

The scholarships are designed to make up the difference between the amount a negro will have to pay to obtain the same training at the school nearest Tennessee offering the same courses to negroes.

Mr. Bass said the University of Cincinnati is the nearest such school where negroes may study engineering and law, Purdue University in Indiana is the nearest offering pharmacy, Meharry Medical College at Nashville is the nearest offering medicine, dentistry and nursing, and Fisk University, Nashville, is nearest offering graduate work in liberal arts and education.

Last April William B. Redmond, Knoxville negro, sought in Shelby County Chancery Court to force the trustees of the University to allow him to enter the School of Pharmacy here.

Chancellor Bejach ruled against him and he appealed the case to the Supreme Court, but withdrew it after the Legislature passed the scholarship law.

NEGRO THEATRE-GOERS BOYCOTT BIJOU HOUSE AS BARRED FROM FOLLIES PLAY

The side entrance to the Gay Street Bijou theater, leading to the dark, unkempt gallery seats reserved usually for Negro theater goers was closed Friday as the management notified all members of that racial group who applied for admission to witness showing of Ziegfields Follies, that "no Negroes would be allowed." East Tennessee News

Negro patrons who trek regularly to see shows at the Bijou, and many who came from surrounding cities and towns, suffered disappointment as they met a definite no admittance sign at the side door. A storm of protests arose as many set out to find the so-called manager who has been staging Negro marriages and cake walks that brought great crowds of Negroes to the house, but no trace of the regular doorkeeper and ticket taker could be found.

11-11-37

Early during the day Friday, it was discovered that Negroes would be barred from the white show offering semi-nude girls of the white race. The word quickly went the rounds in the Negro district that race members would be barred at both matinee and night shows. This did not serve to stop many who seemed to be of the mind that "seeing is believing," as they actually went to the door and applied for admission

Knoxville, Tenn.

Friday night and each day since the telephones at the office of ETN have been kept busy as indignant patrons of the house registered their distaste for the attitude of the white management, and the expression has been general that "we'll never patronize the place again."

Even before this closing the side entrance door to their Negro patrons, many complaints have been registered due to the gallery reserved for Negroes making absolutely no provisions for rest or comfort rooms. It has been pointed out that failure of the management to provide rest rooms is not only embarrassing to the patrons, but in strict violation of a city ordinance requiring that such rooms be provided.

As far as the Negro side of the house is concerned, the side entrance may as well have remained closed following the Friday night show, for the word has been passed along that there will be a complete boycott of the house in view of the treatment accorded Negroes on Friday, and the many who emphatically announced such a boycott declared that they are determined to let others who may come hereafter, know of the unfair attitude.

Discrimination—1937

Tennessee

Redmond vs. U. of Tennessee

It took 5,000 words for Chancellor Lois D. Bejach at Memphis, Tenn., to tell William B. Redmond that his plea to enter the school of pharmacy at the University of Tennessee, or to have his education provided for elsewhere, was denied. Afro-American 5-1-37

One of several cases backed by legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an effort to obtain educational equality in Southern States, the Redmond case will find its way to the Tennessee Supreme Court, and, if the occasion arises, to the U.S. Supreme Court. Baltimore, Md.

Chancellor Bejach's lengthy opinion is typical of what happens when the interpreters of the law desert the straight and narrow path of judicial reasoning and wander off into the by-ways of legal evasion.

First, he says that Redmond filed his case prematurely (three months before the trustees of the University of Tennessee were to have considered his application) and second that his constitutional rights, as provided in the Fourteenth Amendment, were not being violated.

But, for the sake of argument, he continues, granting that Redmond's rights are violated and that the case had been filed at the proper time, the remedy is not through the courts but through appeal to the State Board of Education or the State Legislature.

In other words, the chancellor is telling Redmond that he's in the right church but the wrong pew. Here in itself is an almost open admission that the case has a sound foundation, an admission which should give heart to the petitioner and his counsel.

The boundaries of legality and justice may have to be reshaped a bit as the administration of the law progresses. The two, at present, certainly are far from synonymous.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE APPROVES SCHOLARSHIPS

Press Service N.A.A.C.P.

Nashville, Tenn., May 7.- A bill providing for the payment of scholarships to Negro students for out-of-state study in subjects which they cannot secure in Tennessee because of prejudice has been approved in advance by Governor Gordon H. Browning and is scheduled to pass the legislature Saturday, May 8. 5-7-37 New York, N.Y.

The Tennessee scholarship bill is the direct result of the law suit pressed by the N.A.A.C.P. against the University of Tennessee in behalf of William B. Redmond, II. The lower court ruled against Redmond's action to force the university to admit him to its school of pharmacy and this week the court overruled a motion for a re-hearing without hearing any argument.

The scholarship bill is not the best one of its kind but is not a bad bill and will provide Negro students who wish to do graduate and professional study much more opportunity than they have had heretofore. The Tennessee scholarship bill is the fourth such bill passed by Southern state legislatures since the N.A.A.C.P. began its campaign against educational inequalities. The states which have passed such bills are: Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

NAACP to Appeal Afro-American Tennessee U. Case

NEW YORK—The NAACP will appeal the decision of Chancellor J. Bejach of the Shelby County Court, Memphis, dismissing the petition for mandamus brought by William B. Redmond against the University of Tennessee to compel the school to accept his application for admission to the School of Pharmacy, it was announced, last week.

"We expected to lose the decision in the trial court, as trial courts in the South almost never decide a case in favor of a colored citizen who is asserting his constitutional rights in the face of local prejudice," Charles H. Houston, special counsel of the NAACP said.

"But the University of Tennessee is under no illusions," Houston declared, "because it knows the fight has just begun.

Morristown, Tenn., Gazette
May 21, 1937
(By Associated Press)

Nashville May 21.—Another series of tax reductions was given final approval Thursday when the Senate passed without debate—and without even reading the bill—a House measure cutting the cigarette levy from 4 to 3 cents a package and the tax on other manufactured tobacco products in half.

This change, however, is conditioned on revenue amounting to at least $1,800,000 semi-annually. Should it fall below that mark during any six-month period the old rates will go into effect automatically. The first trial period begins July 1.

Measures Signed

Among measures signed into law by Gov. Browning were the following:

Reduce the corporation excise tax from 4 to 3.75 per cent.

Make March 15, Andrew Johnson's birthday, a legal holiday.

Provide strict regulation of pawnbrokers.

Allow payment of interest on refunds of taxes improperly paid the state.

Amendments to the general revenue act.

Bills Finally Passed

Those on which legislative action was completed, sending them to the governor:

Exempt bonds housing authorities from taxation.

Appropriate up to $50,000 for a Tennessee exhibit at the New York world's fair in 1939.

Permit citizens of an unincorporated community to form a district for the purpose of establishing a waterworks and to issue bonds, these to be paid off from the revenue from the system.

Waive examinations for certified public accountants when applicant have been auditors for the state or federal government for three years out of the past five.

Exempt municipalities and other subordinate government agencies from payment of gasoline inspection fees.

Permit Judges to retire at full pay after they have been on the bench for twenty consecutive years and have reached the age of 70.

Allow veterans' guardians to invest in HOLC and other government agency bonds.

Exempt from the gasoline tax gasoline derivatives used for manufacturing or industrial purposes.

Increase the compensation of members of the state board of elections from $300 to $1,200 a year.

Make it a misdemeanor for an automobile manufacturer to create a monopply in the financing of automobiles.

Bills Passed by House

Bills passed by the house and sent to the senate included:

Establish a "state-use" system of working prison labor so as to have convicts manufacture products which the state, its agencies and institutions, counties and cities can use.

Authorize a $1,500,000 bond issue to acquire land, install machinery and put the "state-use" system into effect.

Establish a parole and pardon board and set up an organization to supervise parolees and probationers.

Authorize $500,000 bond issue for a state office building.

Authorize a $150,000 bond issue for construction of a new governor's mansion and to remodel and rearrange the capitol.

Tighten regulations governing narcotics.

Extend the 1935 act empowering municipalities to construct public works and pledge revenues to the PWA.

Designate the comptroller's office instead of the tax department as the agency to audit county officials' books.

Tighten the reckless driving statutes.

Doctors Barred from Hospital's Colored Wing

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.— (ANP) —Colored doctors are still not permitted to serve patients in the wing of the Knoxville City Hospital devoted to colored people despite the fact that the $100,000 addition was erected with the express understanding that it would be open to them.

Members of the Knox County Merical Society, white, are said to be responsible for this condition. The outstanding white physicians of the community are said to be in favor of letting the bars down to their colored brothers. The poorer white doctors, however, many of whom have considerable practice among the colored race, are unwilling to permit the colored physician an opportunity to compete with them on an equal basis.

Rift Helps Whites

The colored wing to the hospital was authorized through a movement started by the East Tennessee Medical Association in 1929.

There has been a schism between the colored physicians of the community and the whites have used this fact to their own advantage.

The Rosenwald Fund gave $50,000 toward the establishment of the colored wing. The Knox County Court gave $30,000. Colored people and friendly whites raised an additional $10,000. Colored doctors charge that the whites for years have used colored charity patients for experimentation and to improve their skill.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
May 22, 1937

ASSEMBLY RACES TIME TO COMPLETE PROGRAM

Bills Jammed Through Legislature In Final Burst of Speed, Confusion

By The Associated Press

NASHVILLE, May 21.—The Legislature, working against time, jammed scores of bills through to passage tonight to wind up its seventieth biennial session in a burst of speed, informality and confusion.

While sine die adjournment was set for 10 o'clock, the two branches stopped their official clocks and labored on into the early hours of the morning.

Browning Visits Houses

The final gavel probably will not fall until late tomorrow afternoon, or maybe Monday, since the Constitution requires all bills to be signed in "open session." However, only the speakers and a couple of legislators in each House are necessary for performance of the last rite. Most of the members arranged to depart after the close of tonight's session.

Governor Browning, enthusiastic about the General Assembly's action on his proposals, visited both branches during the day, felicitated the members and prepared to leave shortly on a fishing trip to the mountains to get a rest.

Legislature 'Very Generous'

"The Legislature has been very generous in its treatment of my program," the governor commented. "Most of the essential measures have had little serious opposition in either house. Since they have given what was asked for, we think we can work out the program to the great advantage of Tennessee."

Highlighting the day's activities was the passage of the bill calling a referendum on the state's dry laws for Thursday, Sept. 23. An-

Truck Registration

Provide that passenger motor vehicles converted into trucks be registered as trucks so as to list proper tonnage capacity.

Prohibit the cutting of timber on property of another and prohibit its removal.

Require buyers of poultry, livestock and the like to keep a record of purchases.

Provide Negroes with scholarships for professional or technical training not available to them at agricultural and industrial college but available to white students at the University of Tennessee.

Provide new textbook-adoption act so as to give county and city school authorities choice of several texts in all elementary subjects.

Empower counties to buy or condemn land for lakes.

Advance the effective date of the old-age pension, aid to needy blind and grants for delinquent children acts from Aug. 1 to July 1.

Another bill approved permits counties to allow distilleries to operate within their boundaries if the people approve at elections.

Prison Bill Passes

Legislative action also was completed on an administration proposal to establish prison industries to manufacture products for use by the state and its political subdivisions, the project to be financed by a $1,500,000 bond issue. Proponents said this debt would be liquidated within four years from proceeds of the goods made.

The plan contemplates a new prison on the Herbert Domain near Pikeville and another in West Tennessee, the place not yet decided.

Pardon Bill O.K.'d

Approval was given another Browning bill revising the pardon and parole system, setting up a new board and providing for a supervisory personnel to check up on probationers and parolees.

Other measures marked for the statute books included:

Authorize the board of education to grant scholarships to negroes for professional and technical training not available at the negro normal but available to white students at the University of Tennessee.

Create a division of hotel and restaurant inspection.

Aviation Board Created

Promote aviation through creation of an aeronautics board and appropriation of tax paid on aviation gasoline to airports and the board.

Authorize the state to accept from the federal government a free roadway over Norris Dam as a public highway.

Provide for birth registrations prior to 1924 to meet needs under the social security program.

Change the effective date of benefits under the Social Security Acts from Aug. 1 to July 31, so that the state may get the benefit of a full month's co-operation from the federal government.

Rights-of-Way Authorized

Uniform narcotics act.

Prohibition of the commissioner of institutions from leasing a commissary at Brushy Mountain prison.

Create sinking fund board.

Amend laws of eminent domain so as to simplify the procedure for condemnation by government agencies.

Authorize Tennessee to acquire rights-of-way for Natchez Trace Highway.

Classify as trucks vehicles converted from touring cars.

Amend Merit System

Amend merit system act to place personnel director on same basis as other officials of similar rank and make him removable from office at governor's pleasure.

Consolidate existing museums and collections into one state museum under one authority.

Repeal old sinking fund law requiring such funds to be invested to yield not less than four per cent interest.

Regulate out of state nurseries and permit reciprocal agreements with other states for inspection of nursery products shipped between Tennessee and other states.

Simplify and clarify statutes governing procedure whereby owner of confiscated tobacco products may recover them.

Scholarship Bill Amended

The bill to make scholarships available to negroes, its sponsor Senator James Cummings (Cannon) said, resulted from the recent suit of a negro to gain admittance to the University of Tennessee school of pharmacy at Memphis and "is to meet serious legal questions raised."

"If the bill isn't passed, won't we have negroes in our colleges?" asked Senator Wesley Harvell (Shelby).

"The chances are that negroes will be able to force entrance into the University of Tennessee and other schools," replied Cummings.

The bill was amended on motion of Thomas L. Cummings (Davidson) to limit the total amount of scholarships to $2,500 a year.

Song Enlivens Lull

A proposal to have an election in Nashville on the question of a municipal electric system failed in the House when the Davidson delegation split.

At one point in the busy House session today a lull ensued unexpectedly. "Let's have a song from Mr. Deford," someone shouted.

Representative J. E. Deford (Hardin) a blunt-spoken, pipe-smoking legislator, made his way to the microphone and rendered in deep bass a song calling on one Sam to put his banjo down and help Sally milk the cows.

Because the central figure in the song was named Sam, he said he was dedicating it to Representative Sam Cole (Shelby).

Author Missing

At another time a bill was read but in the confusion the author could not be found.

"Explain it yourself," someone shouted to Assistant Clerk Ed Kuhn, who had read it. Kuhn complied and the House passed it.

When the farewell ceremony was over in the Senate, Speaker Pro took the floor to urge speedy action on the calendar. He pointed out that the Senate had averaged passage of only a few bills a day, while the House was approving them about 40 every session. Pope said that nobody wanted an extra session and it was necessary for the Senate to get busy. The members did.

Explanations were brief, there was no debate, the roll was called and another bill was ready for the governor.

Behind With Fishing

Governor Browning, telling of his plans for a fishing trip, said smilingly:

"I've about caught up with my politics, but I'm way behind on my fishing."

Because he wants a complete rest on the trip he declined to say where he would go. Since the session started the governor has been working from 10 to 15 hours a day.

Both the revenue and general appropriations bills were returned "in good shape" Browning declared, and added that "even with revisions we found we could make in the revenue bill we still expect to get about $5,000,000 additional revenue out of it."

Discrimination – 1937

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
February 28, 1937

NEGRO WILL TEST STATE SCHOOL ACT

Mandamus Hearing Set for March 22 at Memphis.

Tennessee Constitution Stops Mixture of White and Negro Students.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27 (AP).—Chancery court officials paved the way today for a test of the validity of a state constitutional provision prohibiting whites and Negroes attending school together.

They set March 22 for a hearing before Chancellor Lois Bejack of a Negro's application for a mandamus writ to force officials to admit him to the University of Tennessee's college of pharmacy here.

Counsel for the Negro, William Redmond II, of Nashville, contended the old law establishing the Tennessee Agricultural college, predecessor of the state university, provided that no citizen should be excluded for its privileges by reason of race or color unless provision was made for separate accommodation and instruction.

Redmond, charging a state constitutional provision forbidding Negro attendance at white schools is in conflict with the Fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, insists that he should be enrolled in the pharmacy school or be provided separate accommodation.

State officials, represented by Roy Beeler, attorney-general, contend that equal opportunities are afforded Negroes in compliance with the law establishing the old school, and say it is impossible to set up separate facilities for a lone pupil. They assert there is no discrimination in the matter of opportunities and that educational funds are distributed on an equitable basis.

Redmond's suit, filed April 29, 1936, named O. W. Hyman, administrative officer of the university's branches here; President James D. Hoskins, Knoxville, where headquarters of the university are located, and members of the board of trustees, as defendants.

Redmond, aged 28, represented by Charles H. Houston, of Washington, says the state provides no other school for training in pharmacy and that he is qualified for admission.

Hickory, N. C. Record
February 27, 1937

Negro's Challenge To Enter Univ. To Be Heard March 22

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27.—(AP)—A negro's challenge of the right of educational official to refuse him admission to the University of Tennessee's college of pharmacy here will be heard by Chancellor Lois Bejach March 22. The case, filed April 29, 1936, was set today.

The negro, William B. Redmond, II, of Nashville, insisted that the State University's board of trustees must enroll him even if separate accommodations and instructions were necessary.

Defendants were O. W. Hyman, administrative officer, President James D. Hoskins of Knoxville, and University of Trustees.

Counsel for the 28-year old Redmond contended the law establishing the old Tennessee Agricultural college, predecessor of the State University, gave him the right to enter the university.

Dr. Hoskins said it was unlawful to allow white and negro students to attend the same places of learning in Tennessee.

Washington, D. C. Post
February 28, 1937

Tennessee Opens Way To Racial Clause Test

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 27 (AP).—Chancery Court officials opened the way today for a test of the validity of a Tennessee constitutional provision prohibiting white and colored students attending school together.

They set March 22 for a hearing before Chancellor Lois Bejach, of a colored boy's application for a mandamus writ to force his admittance to the University of Tennessee's College of Pharmacy here.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
February 28, 1937

RACIAL SCHOOL BAN CONTESTED

Hoskins Named in Suit To Be Heard March 22.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—Chancery court officials paved the way today for a test of the validity of a state constitutional provision prohibiting whites and Negroes attending school together.

They set March 22 for a hearing before Chancellor Lois Bejach of a Negro's application for a mandamus writ to force his admittance to the University of Tennessee's college of pharmacy here.

Counsel for the negro, William Redmond II of Nashville, declared the old law establishing the Tennessee Agricultural College, predecessor of the University, provided that no citizen should be excluded from its privileges by reason of race or color unless provision was made for separate accommodation and instruction.

Redmond charged the constitutional provision against negro attendance at white schools was in conflict with the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
March 1, 1937

Negro Seeks Entrance To Tennessee University

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Chancery court officials opened the way for a test of the validity of a Tennessee constitutional provision prohibiting whites and negroes attending school together.

They set March 22 for a hearing before Chancellor Lois Bejach of a negro's application for a mandamus writ to force his admittance to the University of Tennessee's college of pharmacy here.

Counsel for the Negro, William Redmond II of Nashville, contends the old law establishing the Tennessee Agricultural College, predecessor of the state university, provided that no citizen should be excluded from its privileges by reason of race or color unless provision was made for separate accommodation and instruction.

Redmond, charging a state constitutional provision forbidding Negro attendance at white schools in conflict with the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States, insists that he should be enrolled in the pharmacy school or be provided separate accommodation.

Redmond's suit, filed April 29, 1936, named O. W. Hyman, administrative officer of the university's branches here; President James D. Hoskins, Knoxville, where headquarters of the university are located, and members of the board of trustees, as defendants.

TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS TEST CASE ARGUMENTS ARE HEARD

Court's Opinion Scheduled To Be Handed Down April 5; Maryland Cases Also In The Limelight

By JAMES C. DICKERSON
(Special to Journal and Guide)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.— Argument of the suit of William B. Redmond, 2nd, 27-year-old youth, to secure admission to the school of pharmacy at the University of Tennessee, was heard before Chancellor L. D. Bijack in the Court of Chancery of Shelby County on Tuesday. Tne chancellor will hand down his opinion on April 5.

So intense is the interest in this case, that the courtroom was crowded long before the hearing began with members of both races present to hear the testimony.

The suit on behalf of Redmond was filed by Attorney Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville. Attorneys Charles H. Houston and L. A. Ransom representing the NAACP gave eloquent testimony and cited reasons why racial discrimination in the state's educational institutions should be abolished.

The brunt of their argument was, that the University of Tennessee is maintained at the expense of black and white taxpayers monies, yet it makes no provisions for Negroes in its school of pharmacy.

Redmond is not seeing to enter the same classes with the white students. He maintains he is entitled to admission to the school, and that the duty then devolves upon the trustees of the university to provide him separate instruction agreeable to the Acts of 1869 and 1901. He further contends that for the university to exclude him solely on account of color violates the Constitution of the State of Tennessee and the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Redmond's suit is one of a series which the NAACP is supporting in a campaign to remove the discrimination against Negroes in public education.

An application of Redmond made in 1935 for admission to the university was rejected by the Dean solely on the ground of color.

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Notice that it is opposed to any bill proposing out of state scholarships for Negro students as a substitute for giving them equal education within the state was served upon Senator Ridgely P. Melvin, chairman of the committee on education, here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The N. A. A. C. P., which is contending against educational inequalities in the tax-supported schools, maintains that the so-called state scholarships are merely inadequate substitutes for admitting Negroes to the regular state institutions and that they contain differentialities which are a disadvantage to the Negro student and do not in fact provide him with the equal education to which he is entitled.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The record in the Baltimore County high school case, in which colored citizens are suing to force the county board of education to provide high school training for their children, was filed March 19 in the Court of Appeals.

This is an appeal from the order of the Circuit Court of Baltimore County denying the admission of two colored girls to the high school at Catonsville, Md. Baltimore County has eleven high schools for whites and none for Negroes.

Attorneys in the case are Thurgood Marshall and Charles H. Houston, of the national legal staff of the NAACP, Edward Lovett, and Leon A. Ransome, of Washington.

The appeal will be heard some time before June.

WILBERFORCE RECEIVES STATE APPROPRIATION

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)—On the eve of the annual Founder's

Day program at Wilberforce University, which was observed Wednesday, when Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender, delivered an inspiring address, reports came through Carl Jenkins, superintendent of the combined normal and industrial departments of the state supported institution, that the Ohio legislature had appropriated $507,650 to the university.

The appropriation was made on the recommendation by Ray Allison, state finance director, and John M. Green, secretary to Governor Davey, members of the state budget committee. The appropriation is $46,900 more than the appropriation two years ago.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE GETS BILL PROVIDING AID FOR COLORED STUDENTS

DALLAS—(ANP) — House Bill No. 678, introduced last week in the Texas State Legislature by Rep. Lonnie Smith of Fort Worth has been hailed by citizens thruout Texas as one of the most progressive steps in education taken in years. The bill provides for state aid for worthy students desiring advanced work in education and in the professsions where that type of instruction is not new available on account of the provisions of the state constitution providing for separate educational institutions for colored and white citizens.

NEGRO EQUALITY RULING AWAITED

MEMPHIS—(AP)—Negroes of Tennessee looked today to Chancellor Lois D. Bejach of Memphis, for a favorable ruling in a test case which would open the way for "equal opportunities" with whites.

The chancellor studied the record of a suit brought by William B. Redmond II, slim, studious looking Nashville Negro, who in Chancery Court yesterday contended the state must either enroll him in the University of Tennessee's school of pharmacy here or provide him separate instruction under provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution and Tennessee statutes.

The case may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and upon its outcome may depend the future of the university department of pharmacy.

Edwin F. Hunt, assistant state attorney general, intimated an adverse ruling might mean the state would be forced to abolish its pharmacy school rather than establish one for Negroes.

Hunt termed the establishment of a separate school for Redmond 'would be an economic absurdity," adding that the state constitution forbids Negroes and white attending the same schools.

Charles H. Houston, counsel for the 27-year-old Negro, made a plea for equal rights in the closing argument. He said he spoke "only as a friend" when he scored Tennessee's attitude toward the rights of Negroes and predicted the state would "pay" the cost of maintaining its Negroes "whether it be in schools or jails."

The suit, a test case brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a part of a campaign to obtain equitable educational opportunities for Southern Negroes.

Negro Battles Color Barrier In Court, Plea

Demands Admittance To Pharmacy School In Tennessee

3-23-37

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 22.—(AP)—A bespectacled Nashville negro protested to chancery court today the drawing of the "color line" by educational authorities in refusing to enroll him in the State University.

The negro, William B. Redmond II, contended the State must either enroll him in the University of Tennessee's School of Pharmacy here or provide separate instruction for him.

Edwin F. Hunt, assistant State attorney general, said the State Constitution forbids negroes and whites attending the same schools and that it "would be an economic absurdity" to set up a separate school for Redmond.

Argument before Judge Lois D. Bejach was based on the 27-year-old negro's application for a writ of mandamus to compel officials at the University's Knoxville headquarters or the Memphis branches to enroll him.

The suit was brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a "test case"—part of its campaign to obtain equal educational opportunities for Southern negroes.

COLOR-LINE ACTION LAID TO TENNESSEE

Negro's Suit for Enrollment in State Pharmacy School Opens in Memphis

TEST ON 'DISCRIMINATION'

State, Denying Constitution Is Violated, Says Laws Cannot Overcome 'Social Prejudices'

3-23-37

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—William B. Redmond 2d, a 27-year-old Nashville Negro, began in Chancery Court today his protest against the refusal of educational officials to enroll him in the University of Tennessee.

In a suit before Chancellor L. D. Bejach, Mr. Redmond is seeking the right to enter the university's School of Pharmacy here or to obtain separate State instruction.

The suit, filed by Z. Alexander Looby, L. A. Ransom and Charles Houston, as counsel for Mr. Redmond, is part of a move by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to remove alleged "color line" discriminations in matters of education.

Mr. Looby read the petition in a court room filled largely with Negroes. It charged that the action of Dr. O. W. Hyman, administrative officer of the university, in refusing to allow Mr. Redmond to enter last September, was arbitrary and in violation of his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and also under the State Constitution.

State Law of 1869 Is Cited

Counsel for Mr. Redmond said they were not asking that he be permitted to attend the same classes as white students. They cited a State law of 1869 requiring the provision of education for all, regardless of color, and said the State made no arrangement for instruction in pharmacy for Negro citizens.

Mr. Redmond's application was the first from a Negro to the School of Pharmacy. He pleaded for a writ of mandamus to compel the university authorities to receive his application and to "act upon it in good faith."

Replying for the State, Edwin F. Hunt and W. C. Cook, Assistant Attorneys General, denied the rejection of Mr. Redmond's application by Dr. Hyman was in violation of the Federal or State Constitutions, but rather was in compliance with the State Constitution and statutes, which made it a misdemeanor for white and Negro students to attend the same classes.

"No discrimination is shown in Tennessee, because funds for education are alloted on a per capita basis," the State attorneys said. "In the apportionment, Negroes and whites are treated alike."

They argued that all requirements of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution were met when the funds were equally apportioned. The educational courses offered must vary, they said, to fit the needs of the two races.

Negro Medical School Available

As to the complaint in Mr. Redmond's bill that the university's School of Pharmacy was the only school in Tennessee that he might enter, the State Attorneys referred to Meharry College in Nashville, a medical school well endowed and devoted exclusively to Negroes.

The State also argued that it was unwise for economic reasons that a school of pharmacy be conducted by the State for Negroes. The State Board of Education, in planning the courses and expenditures, it was declared, had the advice of the president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College at Nashville. This man, "a Negro educator of national reputation and standing, has deemed it 'unwise' for expenditure of any fund for pharmacy training," the State said.

"The only effect the present suit can have, if it has any, is to create friction and arouse racial prejudice," the State's original reply asserted. "Social prejudices cannot be overcome by legislation. Equal rights cannot be secured by a forced commingling of the two races. Legislation is powerless to eradicate racial instincts or to abolish racial distinction."

The attempts of Mr. Redmond's counsel, it was insisted, would "accentuate difficulties," largely overcome by the cooperation of leading educators of both races.

The State also contended that the application of Mr. Redmond had never been rejected by the board of trustees of the university, since it had never been presented to the board.

Livingston, Tenn. Enterprise
March 26, 1937

DECISION IN CASE OF NEGRO AGAINST U.T. TO BE MADE APRIL 5

Memphis—A decision in the case of William B. Redmond, twenty-seven year-old Nashville Negro who was refused admission to the University of Tennessee School of Pharmacy, will be made April 5, Chancellor L. D. Bejach announced Tuesday.

Bejach took under advisement a mandamus petition that sought to force acceptance of Redmond's application. The Negro's attorneys, retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged that the university was violating both the Federal and State Constitutions in not permitting Redmond to enroll.

They contended that he was not seeking to enter classes with white students, but that the state law and his constitutional rights made it mandatory for the university to admit him and then "provide separate instruction."

Attorneys for the State said the suit would only "create friction and arouse racial prejudice."

"Equal rights cannot be secured for the Negro by a forced comingling of the two races," they said.

Tennessee laws provide that there shall be no educational discriminations because of race, but prohibit teaching Negro and white students in the same class. There is a medical school in Nashville for Negroes, but its department of pharmacy was abolished several years ago.

Discrimination–1937

Tennessee Scholarship Grants to Negroes.

HIGHEST TENNESSEE SCHOLARSHIP-$105

Afro American

NASHVILLE (ANP) — Seven colored college students seeking financial aid to enable them to study law, pharmacy, architectural engineering and liberal arts courses will take examinations Saturday in an effort to qualify for State scholarships under the newly-passed State law.

The law was enacted after William B. Redmond, Knoxville student, sought in vain last April, to have the Shelby County chancery court compel trustees of the University of Tennessee to allow him to enter the School of Pharmacy here.

Under the statutes, the scholarships, will pay merely the difference between the expense at the nearest college admitting colored students and the cost for similar studies at the University of Tennessee. The grants will range from $20.50 to $105.30.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 16, 1937

NEGROES TO TAKE TEST ON STATE SCHOLARSHIPS

NASHVILLE, Sept. 15 (AP).—Seven Negroes, seeking financial aid to enable them to study law, pharmacy and architectural engineering, will stand examinations Saturday to determine if they can qualify for state scholarships under a new law.

Date for the examinations was announced today by Education Commissioner W. A. Bass. The state board of education, administering the new statute, said many Negroes had inquired as to its terms, but only seven formal applications had been filed.

The new act provides scholarships for Negroes seeking advanced training not available to them at the state-maintained agricultural and industrial college for Negroes, but offered white students by the University of Tennessee.

Under the statute, the scholarships will not pay all expenses, but merely the difference between expense incurred in attending the nearest school admitting Negroes and the cost at University of Tennessee for similar studies.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
September 16, 1937

Scholarship Exams For Negroes Slated

NASHVILLE, Sept. 16. (AP)—Examinations are to be given Saturday for negro students seeking state scholarships in professional studies.

Education Commissioner W. A Bass in announcing date for the tests, which will qualify the negroes for financial aid in pursuing the studies of law, architectural engineering and pharmacy, said only seven had applied.

Under a recently enacted law, scholarships are offered to negroes seeking advanced training not available at the state-operated agricultural and industrial college for negroes, but offered to white students at the University of Tennessee.

Enactment of the statute came after a controversy following application by a negro for entrance to the University of Tennessee's school of pharmacy at Memphis.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
September 14, 1937

Board To Consider Negro Scholarships

Johnson Citian On State Sub-Committee

NASHVILLE, Sept. 14. (AP)—A sub-committee of the state board of education probably will hold its first meeting this week to consider the applications of negroes seeking scholarships to study subjects available to white students at the University of Tennessee, but not offered at state negro institutions.

The sub-committee, appointed by Education Commissioner W. A. Bass, is composed of Mrs. Ferdinand Powell of Johnson City, Ernest C. Ball of Memphis and Doak Campbell of Nashville.

The law establishing the scholarships was enacted last spring after a negro applied for admission to the state university's school of pharmacy at Memphis. Under its provisions negro recipients must attend the school nearest Tennessee offering the subject they intend to study.

Bass said the scholarship will amount to $20.50 as a minimum and $105.30 as a maximum. The amounts are designed to make up the difference between the amount paid by white students at the university and the amount a negro will have to pay to obtain the courses at another school.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 14, 1937

TENNESSEE TO OFFER NEGRO SCHOLARSHIPS

NASHVILLE, Sept. 13 (AP).—Education Commissioner W. A. Bass set up machinery today to administer a new law providing scholarships for Negroes wishing to study medicine, law and other subjects offered white students at the University of Tennessee, but not available at the state-supported Negro college.

Bass appointed a subcommittee of the state board of education to review applications for scholarships and examine the applicants. He named Mrs. Ferdinand Powell, of Johnson City; Ernest C. Ball, of Memphis, and Doak Campbell, of Nashville, to the committee and said it probably will hold its first meeting this week.

However, Bass said the scholarships will amount to $20.50 as a minimum and $105.30 as a maximum. He said several applications are pending.

The law was enacted after a Negro applied for admission to the University of Tennessee School of Pharmacy. The scholarships are designed to make up the difference between the amount paid by white students at the University of Tennessee and the amount a Negro will have to pay to obtain the same training at the school nearest Tennessee offering the same courses to Negroes.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 14, 1937

Negro Scholarship Pleas Before Bod

A subcommittee of the State Board of Education probably will hold its first meeting this week to consider the applications of Negroes seeking scholarships to study subjects available to white students at the University of Tennessee, but not offered at state Negro institutions.

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Nashville, Tenn Banner
November 8, 1937

Negro Scholarship Exams Set Nov. 22

State Commissioner of Education W. A. Bass announced today Negro applicants for scholarships under a new state law will be given an examination before a special committee here November 22.

The committee, representing the State Board of Education, will pass on the eligibility of the applicants for the scholarship awards.

The new law provides that Negroes in Tennessee wishing to study subjects not offered them in state schools shall be aided financially so that they may obtain the instruction in schools outside the State.

Discrimination - 1937

Texas

PROTEST RIDING ON FREIGHT ELEVATOR

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 18—Negro delegates and members of the Texas Public Health Association which met here last week were treated to a brand of discrimination characteristic of the policy of Dallas' two leading hotels, when they were directed to the freight elevator to reach the meetings which were held on the fifteenth floor of the Adolphus Hotel.

The rule has embarrassed officials of local, State and national meetings which have been held here, and an effort is being made to have the local State interracial commissions act on the matter when they meet here before the end of the year.

Refuses to Ride

Dr. Frank Jordan, president of the local Medical Asociation, was among those who refused the freight elevator service and registered a protest.

Others reported to have been affected by the action were: Mrs. Helen Brown Proctor and Miss E. A. Shelton, local nurses; Miss nurse; Miss Bertha Storey, of Bryan, State health nurse; Dr. Yerwood, of Austin, field director of the State Health Department, and Nurses Helen Norbert, Beatrice Pryor, Miss Clark, Miss Claudie Matthews, Miss Wilson, Miss Reba Saunder and Mrs. Lipscombe.

Forced To Send Wire

At the Baker Hotel here last month, Mrs. H. D. Winn reports that a similar situation developed when four race women with special invitations to meet with representatives of the Home Economics Department of the State, were denied the use of the elevator by hotel officials, and were forced to communicate with the director of the meeting, on one of the upper floors of the hotel, by telegram before admittance could be secure.

Discrimination-1937

Texas.

DALLAS DOCTOR SUBMITS STUDY TO LEGISLATORS

2-6-37

Law Would Aid Negroes Barred By State Schools

AUSTIN.—Seeking to secure the passage of a law authorizing the state of Texas to pay the expenses of Negro students who desire to take professions and must leave the state because they are barred from state schools where such professions are taught. Dr. R. T. Hamilton has gathered and submitted to the legislators an exhaustive study on equalization of educational opportunities. The Inter-racial Committee is sponsoring the bill and will probably lobby for it.

The data first shows that the Constitution of Texas provided for "impartial provision" for both groups. Then it point sout that the separate schools provision works a very partial and unjust hardship by barring Negroes and forcing them to travel out of state at their expenses. It is also pointed out that other southern states such as Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Missouri had met a similar situation by statutes paying enough to Negroes who have to leave the state to equalize the cost of their education with that of whites who can go to state graduate schools.

Prairie View College, the only state school for Negroes, does not provide graduate work. The aim of the present movement is to make available for Negroes the same courses as are taught at the University of Texas.

Every Negro student eligible would be given milleage at 3c per mile over what he would pay if he were going to the University of Texas instead of out of the state. In addition he would be given cash to offset the tuition and fees at out of state schools which exceed those of whites who go to their state schools free. The total not to exceed $500 to any student in any one year. The bill, if passed in its present form, would require that $15,000 be set aside each year for equalization purposes.

The importance of the movement is shown by a recent analysis of the careers of eighty of the foremost business executives by the editor of Forbes Magazine, January 15, 1937, to find out how they started. Twenty-three, the largest number of them, were trained in the law and Negroes can't get law in Texas. The next group, which had twenty-one, started as office workers (including banking and accounting) but many were just office boys. The next group were engineers. A Negro can't study engineering in Texas, although eleven out of the group were of that profession.

No other profession had more than 3 or 4. So the vast majority of leaders in the business world came from professions to which Texas Negroes are barred, unless they have the cash to travel to northern states and pay large tuitions and fees as foreign students. Every mother who wishes her son to have a fair chance will get behind Dr. Hamilton and the inter-racial Commission in their effort to get the bill inacted into law.

STUDENT BILL BEFORE TEXAS LEGISLATURE

Seek State Funds for Those Denied Entrance to White Schools

By Chas. A. Stubblefield

AUSTIN, Texas.—(ANS)—Immediately after the opening of the coming session on February 23 of the state of Texas house of representatives now convening here, a resolution was read by Representative Lonnie Smith of Fort Worth, recommending that the state of Texas be authorized and instructed to pay all extra expenses of Negro students who wish to study professional courses offered in state supported schools from which they are barred because of color, and who are forced to leave the state to do so.

The proposal, House Bill 678, created a stir of discussion on the floor of the legislative chamber. After a few minutes the proposal was referred to the committee on education for special consideration.

Submits Study

Dr. R. T. Hamilton of Dallas recently submitted to the legislature an extensive study on equalization of state-sponsored educational opportunities between white and Negro students.

The Texas Inter-racial committee has done considerable lobbying in favor of such a bill as Representative Smith proposed.

Liberal minded persons, versed in constitutional law, around the capital, stated that the present practice of failing to provide for Negro professional students while at the same time providing for white ones, is unconstitutional.

The Hamilton-Smith bill, if enacted into a law, will force the state of Texas to pay the additional costs that burden the Negro students who must go out of their home state to secure a type of instruction offered white youths within the state at state expense.

Several southern states have such a law as Representative Smith proposes for Texas.

Texas Legislature Gets Bill for Aid To Group

3-4-37

DALLAS—(By Fritz Cansler for ANP)—House Bill No. 678, introduced last week in the Texas State Legislature by Representative Lonnie Smith of Fort Worth, has been hailed by citizens throughout Texas as one of the most progressive steps in education taken in years. The bill provides for state aid for worthy students desiring advanced work in education and in the professions where that type of instruction is not now available on account of the provision of the state constitutoin providing for separate educational institutions for colored and white citizens.

tin, and will have its representatives present when the hearing is called very soon before the legislature's committee on education.

If the bill becomes a law, it will be possible for worthy students to continue their education beyond the college course offered at the state college at Prairie View, and travel expense and tuition to be paid from the fund which the bill turns over to the State Board of Education for this purpose.

Considerable interest has been shown by the entire citizenship in the passage of the measure and a number of striking newspaper articles and editorials in the leading publications of the state have called attention to the justice of the grant. The passage of the bill will remedy to some extent the serious disability which the race suffers through the operation of the separate school system which is characteristic of education procedure in Texas and elsewhere in the south.

EDUCATORS ARE BACKING BILL FOR STUDENTS

3-6-37

Measure Hailed As Progressive Step In Legislature

By FRITZ CANSLER

DALLAS. — House Bill Number 678, introduced in the Texas State Legislature last week by Representative Lonnie Smith of Fort Worth, Tarrant County, has been hailed by educators of the state as one of the most progressive steps taken in recent years by the officials of the Lone Star State. The bill provides for state aid for worthy students desiring advanced work in education and in the professions, types of instruction not now available on account of the provisions of the state constitution making mandatory separate educational institutions for colored and white citizens.

The progress of the legislation to date has been made because of the very aggressive and efficient manner in which the needs of the colored citizens have been presented by a committee of the State Inter-racial Commission named at a recent meeting. Dr. R. T. Hamilton, of Dallas, served as chairman of the committee. After compiling statistical data showing the provision other states, including Oklahoma, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina have made to care for this need, Dr. Hamilton prepared copies of a brochure which he gave to newspapers, members of the state legislature, heads of educational institutions, teachers and others interested in the work of education. The committee journeyed to the state capital where a large number of interviews and conferences were held with legislators and state officers bearing on the needs which the bill is designed to meet.

The Colored Teachers State Association of Texas, through a committee appointed by Prof. I. Q. Hurdle, principal of the Kealing Junior High School, Austin, and president of the Association, took an active interest in the bill and urged its passage. The Association is continuing the contacts at Aus-

DON REDMON AND TEXANS DON'T AGREE

3-26-37

Band Leader Refuses to Ride on Freight Elevator In San Antonio

SAN ANTONIO.—(ANS)—Don Redmond, popular orchestra leader, refused to abide by the rules of the Plaza hotel and as a result San Antonio people did not hear his broadcast as was scheduled.

Redmon strode into the Plaza and was met by a bellboy who showed him the side entrance which leads to the freight elevator.

Radio station KTSA, which is on the fifteenth floor, had made arrangements for Redmon and his band to broadcast for one-half hour.

Band Does Not Play

But Redmon had another idea about the whole matter. He was not going into the freight elevator, neither was he going to ask his men to ride in it.

Since the freight lift stops at the thirteenth floor, the entire organization would have had to climb two stories. Then too, the passenger elevator goes right to the fifteenth floor.

The total management stood pat. And Redmon called their bluff. He refused to go to the side entrance. He refused to ride as freight or even as help of the hotel. He departed with the band while the studio officials waited. Redmon and the band did not broadcast.

It was definitely stated that no Negroes are allowed to use the front entrance of the hotel. Redmon said if he had known that he wouldn't have bothered himself about even going to the hotel.

Dallas Hotel Tells Delegates They Must Use Freight Elevator

By FRITZ CANSLER

DALLAS, Tex., April 23.—In spite of all efforts to have a ridiculous rule suspended, the Baker, one of Dallas leading hotels, insists that if Race delegates participate in the coming sessions of the Texas State Library Association meeting in the city late this month, they will have to use a side entrance and be transported to the tenth floor in the elevator ordinarily used for baggage and freight.

A vigorous protest was made to the local officials in charge of the conference and the invitations to the Race membership was being held up pending the final answer of the management of the Baker Hotel. Representations were made to the local library officials that this arrangement could not have the approval of local citizens and the statement was also made that it was entirely possible that delegates upon arrival and learning of the plan for their "entertainment" would refuse to attend the sessions under the terms as made by the management of the hostelry.

Membership in the association comes from all parts of the state. About thirty members are workers in city branches of colored libraries and in schools and educational institutions. The enforcement of the rule on the part of the local hotel management will doubtless mean the withdrawal for the time being at least of all Race delegates.

Miss Delores Waugh, librarian in charge of the children's department and is chairman of the local committee on arrangements. Assisted by Miss Cleora Clanton, librarian, she made an effort to have the rule rescinded and courtesies of the hotel rendered to all delegates alike, but according to the report they made the management was adamant in its decision to adhere to the humiliating rule which requires Race citizens who have business matters which require their presence in the hotel to accept the arrangements which have been so designated.

Local citizens are thoroughly aroused over the situation which has been brought to light in this instance and plans are being made to ask the city inspector of elevators for a ruling on the use of freight elevators for passenger service. An accident arising out of this misuse of hotel equipment would doubtless lay the management liable for unusual damages.

In the meantime the sessions of the State Library Association will doubtless be carried on without the presence and participation of Race men and women who are members of the association.

Public Shame

There is more than individual values involved when a downtown shoe store clerk in Houston, Texas, slaps a Negro woman customer. His unusual method of expressing contempt for her race—surely it was not her sex—cannot be dismissed with condemning him.

Whatever she did, or whatever she was, could not have made a clerk in Boston or San Francisco slap her. In other surroundings, she would have been an individual, one person to whom he objected but whom instincts, habits and training would have made him treat respectfully. He likewise would have been an individual, not the protagonist of a social code which calls for instant, drastic, summary action wherever the two races disagree.

It is Houston, it is the South that slapped that woman. If that were not so, this clerk would have hung his head in shame and sneaked away to some spot where he was unknown. As it is $5 closes the incident, the amount given the woman to soothe her feelings.

For womanhood, even clothed in a black skin, to be subjected to indignities, and then for the indignities to be priced at a few dollars—which are accepted—reveals a condition that must make even the most prejudiced whites and the most submissive Negroes in the South realize how far their social standards shame them. The state of public opinion which permits such unusual action on both sides is what gives us cause for alarm. What the clerk did, and how his customer received it is of smaller concern.

Governor Of Texas Favors Education Bill

AUSTIN, Texas — House Bill 678 of the Texas State Assembly, providing for scholarships for graduate study for colored citizens to be pursued in colleges and universities outside of the state of Texas, was wholeheartedly endorsed by Governor Allred recently when he received a committee representing the Texas Interracial Commission, the State Association of Colored Teachers and the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce.

Informer Reporter Is Victim Of Police Ignorance And Hatred

By J. STOKES HOLLEY

HOUSTON.—An Informer reporter came face to face with ignorance and rank Southern racial hatred Wednesday morning in the elevator of the Houston police department. Here's the story:

I went up to the third floor of the police station to pick up the police news. Then I left and started down to the fire department on the second floor. When I stepped into the elevator there was a big policeman operating whom I had not seen running the elevator before a big, middle-aged fellow.

I told him "Two, please," but he passed the second floor and went on down to the first floor and opened the door to load in passangers. I told him I wanted the second floor.

Several white men, including a motorcycle officer, and a colored man got into the elevator. When they had all got in I heard somebody say "Take your hat off, boy." I didn't look around. Then the motorcycle officer reached out with his foot and touched me on the leg. I looked around and he said "Can't you understand—I said take your hat off."

I didn't say anything to him, nor did I make any effort toward removing my hat.

Then the policeman who was running the elevator looked around and said, "What kind of a nigger is that?"

The other told him "I don't know, but he must want to get hurt." The motorcycle cop then took my hat off and handed it to me. I put it back on my head. He took it off again, and this time dropped it on the floor at my feet.

At the same time the elevator was filled with men who had their hats on. The officer had on his cap. The only bare heads were those of the policeman driving the lift, who did not have his cap, and the other Negro. There were no women on the elevator.

By this time the elevator had started. I told the operator "Let me off at the second floor, please."

He stopped the elevator and opened the door. I picked up my hat and put it back on as I went out.

When I had finished my business on the second floor I pushed the button to go down. He opened the door for me, and when I got in he closed the door turned around, and glared at me. "Boy, what kind of work do you do," he boomed.

"I'm a reporter for The Informer," I told him.

"What?", he asked.

When I had repeated that I was a reporter for The Informer, he said "Is that that nigger newspaper?"

It's a colored newspaper," I told him.

Then he said "Well, you take that hat off in here. Don't you know any better than that?"

I told him that, according to the rules of etiquette, men don't take their hats off in such public conveyances as elevators.

"Well, niggers do!" he shouted. "You take that hat off."

And with that knocked my hat off on the floor. Then he muttered something else that I didn't quite understand as he lowered the lift to the first floor. I recovered my hat, placed it back on my head and walked out.

I make regular and frequent trips to the police station for news. While I do not always wear a hat, I do not bother to remove it when I do. I know that etiquette does not require a man to take his hat off in trains, streetcars, public elevators and public offices. It is only the ignorant who demand it.

In the Cotton Exchange building a sign is posted in the elevators which read: "This is a public elevator and men are **Not** required to remove their hats."

Discrimination - 1937

Virginia

Planet Protests Discrimination; Urges Negroes To Ban Meet To Be Held At Mosque Wednesday

Planet 1-16-37

Richmond, Va.

Wires Monsignor Sheen That Negroes Cannot Cooperate In Jim-Crow Religious Gatherings

According to information received by the Richmond PLANET, the 2nd balcony at the Mosque has been reserved by the local committee on arrangements for the seating of "Catholics and other Negroes" who desire to hear the addres sof Monsigneur Fulton J. Shean, member of the faculty of the Catholic University of America, when he speaks in this city on Wednesday, January 27th, at 8.15 o'clock p. m.

The eminent Catholic prelate and orator comes to Richmond to inaugurate the first of a series of three "Catholic Action" programs to be observed during the winter and spring months. The committee on invitation to Negroes is headed by Dave O'Neil. Other members include Joseph Lucas and Michael Kelliher.

A Jim-Crow Concession

A member of the committee informed a representative of the Richmond PLANET that after much effort, this special committee had succeeded in getting the general committee to make a concession where Negroes could hear Monsigneur Shean and that the entire second balcony at the Mosque had been reserved for their accommodation.

The PLANET representatives promptly advised the committeeman that the Richmond PLANET is unreservedly opposed to all forms of Jim Crowism and especially when it is practiced in the name of the Christian religion.

Advises Cancellation of Reservations

During the conversation which ensued the committee member was frankly advised to cancel the reservations made for Negroes in the Jim Crow balcony as the newspaper he represented would most assuredly attack the policy of the committee in this respect and would urge Negroes not to attend the segregated meeting.

No accord was reached on the disputed point, the committeeman taking the position that the Jim Crow gallery concession was obtained only after strenuous argument and effort and that this arrangement had to stand or or none at all.

Following a conference with several Negro Catholics and other leaders among Negroes the Richmond PLANET sent the following telegram to Monsigneur Chean:—

Monsigneur—
Fulton J. Shean,
Catholic University of America
Washington, D. C.

Local committee arranging for your address here January 27th, has adopted a policy of Jim Crowism in the plan to seat Negro Christians wishing to hear you speak.

We still believe that "In Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, etc." This policy is un-Christian, un-Catholic and is not only at variance with the sentiments repeatedly expressed by you over the radio, but is also inconsistent with the announced policy of the Roman Catholic Church in its treatment of Negro communicants. We mean no affront to you, but under the circumstances have no other alternative but to urge Negro Christians to retain their self-respect and to stay out of this Jim Crow gallery reserved for them by the local committee.

THE RICHMOND PLANET,
210 E. Clay St.

No answer had been received from the telegram at this writing.

The incident recalls the opposition

Dr. Shean Popular Here

to the Jim Crow rarangements made for Richmond Negro teachers during the Richmond Educational Institute which was held in this city in November. On that occasion the teachers refused to attend the meetings and were upheld in their position by the leading churches, civic and community organizations among Negroes in Richmond.

It was also recalled during the discussions on the Segregated Meeting at which Dr. Shean is scheduled to speak that Jim Crow took a vacation when Dr. Stanley Jones addressed a great Protestant religious gathering in the City Auditorium here early in December. It was probably the first occasion in the history of Richmond where a religious meeting sponsored by the clergy of Richmond put a ban on the irreligious Jim Crow practice. Dr. Joseph T. Hill, pastor of 2nd Baptist Church, is said to be responsible for this progressive religious innovation.

Dr. Shean is exceedingly popular in Richmond. His forceful and eloquent addresses over the radio during the "Catholic Hour" have made many friends for him in the unknown and unseen audiences he has adressed. There is no Jim Crow on the occasion of these radio preachments.

THE ISSUE

THE RICHMOND PLANET has no inclination nor desire to try in the newspapers the case of Josephus Simpson, a Planet representative who was arrested by police officers and fined by Justice Eben C. Fowlkes for refusing to move on when ordered to do so by the police.

Planet 2-20-37

Richmond, Va.

It still has faith in the courts, notwithstanding the Fascist tendencies of the age, and is still willing to abide by the results with confidence.

We feel, however, that the public is entitled to an authentic statement of fact. We also feel that the issue involved, as a result of the action of the police and the decision of the police justice, should be clearly stated and that issue joined. Our position is simply this; that to admit for a moment that a newsman's method of gathering news on the streets of Richmond is dependent upon the mood or resides within the discretion of the police officers is equivalent to waiving a fundamental right which is guaranteed under the Constitution of Virginia and under the Constitution of the United States.

We cannot submit, without exhausting every legal remedy, to a police dictatorship or to a police censorship of the news carried in the RICHMOND PLANET.

We desire to cooperate with police officers and other law enforcement officers but, we also owe a duty to the reading public. Police officers invariably appear as witnesses for the prosecution. Justice dictates that, on some occasions, we appear as witnesses for the defense. We cannot "Move On" at the whims of a police officer without surrendering an inherent right to give an impartial version of happenings on the streets of Richmond to the reading public. Courtesy cards and all other extraneous matter are beyond the issue. The right of our reporters to get the news without molestation by police officers constitutes our protest and is the motive for our appeal from the decision of Justice Fowlkes.

Of course, we are equally insistent that our reporters demean themselves, at all times, like gentlemen and in accordance with the highest traditions of their profession.

The issue is vital with this newspaper and we cannot in good conscience and with respect to the duty devolved upon us accept any compromise.

JIM CROW PARADE HONORS U. S. CONSTITUTION IN VA.

Afro-American

Richmond, Va.

1-25-37

RICHMOND, Va.—The city of Richmond observed Constitution Day and the principle of the Constitution of the United States that all men are equal, Thursday, with a jim crow parade.

The parade was divided into three major divisions, military division, floats division, and colored division, with all of the colored participants bringing up the rear. Prizes were awarded in each division, but colored units were allowed to compete only among themselves.

The white school bands were judged in the military division, but the colored school bands were judged in the colored division, with social clubs and fraternal organizations as competitors.

Among the units in the colored section were:

St. Emma Industrial and Agricultural School band and cadet corps, Girl and Boy Scouts, Elks, Odd Fellows, Ruthites, Hampton Institute band, Shriners, Eastern Stars, and several social clubs.

Ministers Vote Down Proposal To Attend Jim Crow Luncheon

Group Agrees To Accept Segregated Seating Arrangement At Mosque Preaching Services

Another religious paradox was created in the basement of Ebenezer Baptist Church here Wednesday morning of this week when a joint session of the Richmond Ministerial Alliance and the Baptist Ministers Conference of Richmond and Vicinity voted 11 to 10 to decline an invitation to lunch extended by a committee of one hundred, representing a preaching mission being held in the Mosque Theatre, and voted overwhelmingly to accept segregation in the seating arrangement of the public during the public sessions of the religious body.

During the preliminary meetings now being conducted at the Mosque in preparation for the preaching mission which begins this week-end, which meetings began last Sunday, the system of racial segregation found in effect at the sessions irked some of the ministers and precipitated a special called meeting of the joint body of colored ministers on Monday which meeting was called for the purpose of taking action on the situation.

Vote to Stay Away From Luncheon

At the meeting Monday the joint session of colored ministers voted to remain away from the luncheon because they were to be segregated and humiliated in the First Baptist Church dining room by being placed at a special table for colored ministers. After the action was taken, the body delegated one of their number to convey their sentiments to the white body. The meeting Wednesday was called for the purpose of hearing the reactions of the white group and to affirm or reconsider their previous stand. There were also a number of the ministers who felt that some action should be taken on the question of segregation of the general public. Dr. C. C. Scott, pastor Fifth Street Baptist Church; and the Rev. C. S. McCall, pastor of Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, led the fight to have the conference vote not to attend any of the sessions to be held at the Mosque if segregation was to be practiced in the seating arrangements. In his opening remarks against the proposal to attend the sessions in the face of segregation, Dr. Scott declared: "I think, brethren, that we should take the same action in regard to this matter as we have taken with reference to the luncheon. Maybe we are not concerned with the treatment that the public gets, but we should be," Dr. Scott declared.

McCall's Mind Made Up

The Rev. C. S. McCall, who, in company with the Rev. White, went to the Mosque on two occasions and upon each occasion was ordered by the ushers to take a seat in the fourth balcony of the theatre, but who, after he flatly refused to move from his second balcony seat, was treated courteously by the ushers, made it plain to the brethren that "his mind was made up" not to attend any of the sessions in the Mosque or anywhere else "where segregation is practiced".

Charge Hill With Filibustering

As the Wednesday morning session extraordinary of the colored ministers opened in Ebenezer shortly after 11 a. m. Wednesday morning, President Black, following devotions led by the Rev. R. S. Anderson, called for the report of Dr. Hill, who had been delegated to carry the result of the Monday vote to the white group, after Dr. W. L. Ransome had declined to serve in deference to the feelings of Dr. Hill. Before making his official report, however, Dr. Hill took occasion to "rake the brethren over the coals" for their actions which he said inferred that he had at some time betrayed them, and scored Dr. Adams for what he termed going over his head and conferring with Dr. Ransome and others on a question that he took credit for raising. "I have been made to think often during the past few days of the old Mother Goose story about the ways and methods of mice and men," declared Dr. Hill. "I have come to the conclusion that I understand mice but I do not understand men," he said. Dr. Hill pointed out that he was responsible for all that had been done to obtain brotherly treatment for the men. He said Dr. Hancock had not had a word to say about the luncheon nor about the matter of seating. He pointed out further that he named Dr. E. E. Smith, Dr. W. L. Ransome and Dr. W. T. Johnson to the men's committee and Mrs. Ora B. Stokes to the women's committee. He said he also suggested the name of Wiley A. Hall, who was placed on the committee as a leading layman. Some of the men present branded Dr. Hill's tactics as an attempt to confuse the issue and prevent definite action upon the question at issue.

McCall Follows Hill

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Says Ransome Made "Hot Speech"

Dr. E. E. Smith referred to Dr. Ransome's speech as a "hot speech", which he said did no good, but had the effect of inflaming the minds of others by your vote not to attend and I consider any man who will disregard the wishes of this body and attend the luncheon in defiance of its expressed ...ody had voted to stay away. Without Dr. Smith was apparently irked because this body, I don't care who he is". Just what he referring to was not attend the luncheon. I am bound by our pastor, Dr. Ransome declared: "I shall not attend the luncheon after the Rev. R. S. Anderson finally got the ...actions in this case."

Ministers Vote Down Proposal To Attend Jim Crow Luncheon

Group Agrees To Accept Segregated Seating Arrangement At Mosque Preaching Services

Another religious paradox was created in the basement of Ebenezer Baptist Church here Wednesday morning of this week when a joint session of the Richmond Ministerial Alliance and the Baptist Ministers Conference of Richmond and Vicinity voted 11 to 10 to decline an invitation to lunch extended by a committee of one hundred, representing a preaching mission being held in the Mosque Theatre, and voted overwhelmingly to accept segregation in the seating arrangement of the public during the public sessions of the religious body.

During the preliminary meetings now being conducted at the Mosque in preparation for the preaching mission which begins this week-end, which meetings began last Sunday, the system of racial segregation found in effect at the sessions irked some of the ministers and precipitated a special called meeting of the joint body of colored ministers on Monday which meeting was called for the purpose of taking action on the situation.

Vote to Stay Away From Luncheon

At the meeting Monday the joint session of colored ministers voted to remain away from the luncheon because they were to be segregated and humiliated in the First Baptist Church dining room by being placed at a special table for colored ministers. After the action was taken, the body delegated one of their number to convey their sentiments to the white body. The meeting Wednesday was called for the purpose of hearing the reactions of the white group and to affirm or reconsider their previous stand. There were also a number of the ministers who felt that some action should be taken on the question of segregation of the general public. Dr. C. C. Scott, pastor Fifth Street Baptist Church; and the Rev. C. S. McCall, pastor of Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, led the fight to have the conference vote not to attend any of the sessions to be held at the Mosque if segregation was to be practiced in the seating arrangements. In his opening remarks against the proposal to attend the sessions in the face of segregation, Dr. Scott declared: "I think, brethren, that we should take the same action in regard to this matter as we have taken with reference to the luncheon. Maybe we are not concerned with the treatment that the public gets, but we should be," Dr. Scott declared.

McCall's Mind Made Up

The Rev. C. S. McCall, who, in company with the Rev. White, went to the Mosque on two occasions and upon each occasion was ordered by the ushers to take a seat in the fourth balcony of the theatre, but who, after he flatly refused to move from his second balcony seat, was treated courteously by the ushers, made it plain to the brethren that "his mind was made up" not to attend any of the sessions in the Mosque or anywhere else "where segregation is practiced".

Charge Hill With Filibustering

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Discrimination—1937

Wisconsin.

SIFT MERITS OF PROPOSED RIGHTS BILL

Wisconsin Moves To End Discrimination

4-24-37

MADISON, Wis., April 23—A legislative committee hearing is being conducted before the Assembly Judiciary Committee in the State Capitol here into the merits of the Civil Rights bill introduced in the Wisconsin legislature by Representative Ben Rubin of the Sixth Milwaukee county district.

The Rubin Bill provides penalties for public places that discriminate against people because of race, creed or color. Because of the great number of people wo could not be heard at the first hearing, another session of the committee will be held on Thursday, April 29, at two o'clock.

The Rev. L. P. Sanders of Madison, told the committee that "if you came into Madison some night when it was below zero and tried to get a room and were turned out you would vote for this bill."

Following this testimony Attorney James W. Dorsey of Milwaukee, related experiences with a hotel in that city in which he had been invited to address a luncheon club. When he apepared at the desk the clerk attempted to refuse him admission to the luncheon, but a hurried conference of hotel officials smoothed the matter out. It is the custom of many hotels throughout Wisconsin, especially in Milwaukee, to deny members of our Race the use of lobby elevators.

William Hannan (white) legislative representative for the Milwaukee Teachers Association for years, was a spectator at the hearing and stated that from the evidence presented to the committee the Rubin bill would proved to be useful legislation.

Manager Who Banned Negro Jailed, Fined

4-26-37

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25, — The first fruits of the battle being conducted by labor and liberal forces of Milwaukee against Jim Crowism came today.

John Blathers, a Negro, was refused admission to the "girl show" of the Rubin and Cherry, Inc., exposition after he had purchased a ticket. He was excluded on the grounds that one of the girls refused to perform if he were admitted.

Blathers had a warrant sworn out against Joseph Redding, manager of the show, and had him jailed. Redding was released on bail later, and paid $25 in settlement of the case. Redding was jailed under a state statute which makes it an offense for anyone to prohibit a Negro from entering a place open to the public.

Negroes and whites meeting together in a mass meeting Sunday at the Calvary Baptist Church voiced strong protest against the Negro ban, and called on the state Senate to pass the Rubin Bill (already through the Assembly) scverely penalizing such discrimination.

FORCE CAFE MANAGER TO MAKE APOLOGY

Picketing at Teachers' Convention in Wisconsin Effective

9-3-37

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—Picketing by delegates to the American Federation of Teachers national convention Thursday night resulted in a public apology by a cafe manager who had insulted a Negro guest.

During the convention, Negro delegates had been served without discrimination at the restaurant operated in connection with the Park hotel. But when other whites came pouring in for the convention of white Wisconsin Elks, Donald Jennings, the manager, became jittery.

Eugene C. Holmes, Washington teacher, went to the cafe with three white companions Thursday evening. Jennings objected to serving him supper. Other members of the party insisted he be served and finally Holmes obtained food.

Breaks Dishes

The manager said that as soon as Holmes got through eating, the dishes would be broken. After they had eaten, Jennings smashed the plates, according to several white delegates present.

When the matter was reported to the convention, a committee was immediately formed to seek a public apology from the manager. Going to the hotel, this group was told Jennings had gone home. Picketing began immediately, with the demonstrators marching in front of the restaurant chanting:

"Is liberal Wisconsin a jim crow state?"

In less than five minutes, Jennings appeared and apologized to Holmes in front of a huge crowd. It was learned afterward that the manager came originally from the South. The picket line was withdrawn and the matter referred to the convention.

Delegates Cheer

When the news was told at the regular session delegates cheered wildly. Even whites from New Orleans and Atlanta leaped to their feet to applaud the victory.

Doxey A. Wilkerson, associate professor of education at Howard university, was elected a vice president at large with the highest vote given any candidate at the convention of the American Federation of Teachers last week. He was also highly praised for his speech Tuesday on "Federal Aid and Negro Education."

Evidence that the union would renounce its 21-year affiliation with the American Federation of Labor was also seen in the elections when Dr. Jerome Davis, ousted Yale university professor and rabid supporter of the C. I. O., was reelected president, defeating Charles B. Stillman, Chicago, A. F. of L. faction leader.

Favor C. I. O.

Negro members for the most part favor the C. I. O. because of its non-discriminatory racial policy and because it represents progressive labor elements in the nation.

Other Negro delegates were as follows: Miss Ernestine Oldham, Chicago; Dr. Arthur Callis, vice president of A. F. T., Howard university; Miss Layle Love, New York city; Miss Marian Smith, New York city; Miss Linnie R. Smith, Washington; Miss Goldie Irvin, Philadelphia; Eugene Holmes, Howard university; Charles Hunt, Philadelphia; Eustace Kerr, New York city; Herbert Wheeldin, vice president, New York State Federation, New Rochelle and W. H. A. Booker, New York city.

TEACHERS' GROUP FORCES APOLOGY AFTER "INSULT"

9-4-37

Federation, Meeting In Madison, Wis., Threatens Boycott and Picket Hotel When Manager Smashes Dishes Eaten Out of By Eugene Holmes.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 2—Shortly after breaking the dishes from which an instructor at Howard University had eaten, Donald Jennings, white manager of the Park Hotel Grille, here, was forced to apologize before a crowd of over one hundred people.

Eugene Holmes, the instructor, and one of the fourteen delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Teachers, entered the grille with three white companions. Manager Jennings glowered at Holmes and his companions, but permitted them to be served. Later the manager was heard to remark that he was going to get into trouble about the instructor being served.

Dishes Crashed To Floor

Without warning, witnesses say, Jennings swept the dishes from Holmes' table and shouted that he was a Southerner and didn't want n——s in his place of business. In search of food and not trouble, Holmes and his party left the grille without further disturbance.

When the incident was announced at the night session, it was moved and voted for immediate boycott of the hotel.

When the incident was announced at the night session the entire convention was stunned shocked beyond belief. A dozen delegates jumped up and yelled for the floor in order to suggest appropriate action. The first motion was that the convention officially protest to Governor LaFollette, who had already addressed the convention, and that the Executive Council be empowered to take what other action they saw fit. This motion was passed unanimously.

Checks Out Of Hotel

A white woman delegate announced from the floor that she was leaving promptly to "check out" of the Park Hotel. Several delegates followed her out of the hall.

Lois St. John, of Trenton, N.J., another white delegate, moved for an immediate boycott of the hotel. Another delegate moved that a committee be appointed to demand an apology from the manager and throw an all-night picket line around the hotel if he should refuse. Both motions were carried. Volunteers for the committee included Southerners and Wisconsin residents, as well as Negroes and those from the East.

Wisconsin "U" Professor Active

Dr. Arthur Callis, of Howard University, vice-president-at-large, was designated as representative of the National Executive Board; Prof. Willam Card, of the University of Wisconsin, was named chairman. On returning from the Park Hotel he reported:

"We went to the Park Hotel and called for the manager of the cafeteria. We were told he was at home. We called on E. J. McDonnell, manager of the hotel, who said he was sorry for the incithe hotel, if Jennings wanted to dent. He told us Jennings was not available. We told him we were putting a picket line around come over and apologize, we'd be at the Loraine."

Picket Line Gets Results

Just as President Davis started to proceed with the business of the convention, Herbert Wheeldin and Julius Metz, two committee

members, rushed into the meeting room waving their arms for attention. They were given the floor and Metz continued the report: "We told him (McDonnell) that Jennings must apologize, and then we began to picket. Our slogan on the picket line was: 'Is liberal Wisconsin a Jim Crow State'?"

"A crowd of over a hundred people soon gathered. Suddenly Jennings appeared from nowhere. He said that if we called off the picket line, he'd be glad to apologize. Here in front of that huge crowd he said: 'I'm from the South—I've worked there most of my life. I do apologize."

Mr. Holmes accepted the apology. The picket line was withdrawn and returned to the convention to report.

Wants To Apologize Twice

Hardly had the regular business gotten underway when a notice was received saying that Mr. Jennings wished to speak to Mr. Card. He went out and returned to state that Messrs. Jennings and McDonnell wanted to know whether the apology was satisfactory to the convention. He assured them that it was.

Within a few minutes the chairman was handed another communication which he stopped the proceedings to acknowledge and to read aloud. It was a letter from Ed C. Hein, business agent of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, and said:

Workers' Union Approves

"I would like the brothers and sisters assembled here to know that the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Local No. 257, would not hesitate a minute to call every one of our members at the Park Hotel out on strike should any difficulty arise between the Park Hotel and the American Federation of Teachers. We highly approve of the action taken by the delegates, and will stand side by side with the Federation of Teachers in this matter."